The DAILY COMMERCIAL, published by the Commercial Printing Company, corner Fifth Avenue and Smithfield Street, opposite Postoffice.
C. D. BRIGHAM, Editor.
W. F. HIAM, Business Manager.
☞ TERMS OF THE DAILY: Single copy, 3 cents; delivered by carriers (per week,) 25 cents; subscribers by mail (per year), $10 00.
☞ Communications designed for publication should be addressed to the Editor.
☞ Letters on Business, Subscription, &c., address THE COMMERCIAL, Pittsburgh.

The Weekly Commercial, a large sheet containing all the Current News, Miscellaneous, Literary and Selected Intelligence, and Valuable Reading for the Family
☞ TERMS OF THE WEEKLY: For Year ($2 issue), $2 00; in Clubs of Twenty, $1 50; one copy gratis to the getter-up of the Club.
The money must always accompany the order, and in no instance will these terms be deviated from.
☞ Postmasters are requested to act as Agents.
☞ Communications designed for publication should be addressed to the Editor.
☞ Letters on Business, Subscription, &c., address COMMERCIAL, Pittsburgh.

The Pittsburgh Commercial.

VOL. IX. PITTSBURGH, FRIDAY MORNING, JANUARY 5, 1872 NO. 100.

Information for the Business Public
AND A
HINT TO ADVERTISERS.

Where the Commercial Circulates Out of Town.

The claim that the COMMERCIAL is by far the best advertising medium in this part of the country, is proved by the following list of some of the principal points out of town where it is circulated by agents, besides the circulation by the mails and newsmen. Travelers know that the COMMERCIAL is the principal paper sold on the cars hundreds of miles around Pittsburgh; and in this way it goes into the hands of thousands of persons daily who see no other Pittsburgh paper.

An examination of the following list of places where the COMMERCIAL is sold by agents, will show that the claim for the COMMERCIAL of superior value as an advertising medium is not an idle boast. In the large and thriving towns of Ohio, nearly to the center of the State, with scarcely an exception, the COMMERCIAL is regularly distributed, and is the medium of constant intercourse between Pittsburgh and thousands of families and dealers.

In our own State also, this is the fact, only on a larger scale. There is hardly a considerable point in the State within a circle that reaches a long way beyond the geographical center, where the COMMERCIAL does not circulate. And it is to be remarked that its circulation is genuine, among readers of substance, in banking and counting houses, manufactories, offices of professional men and the family, where it keeps Pittsburgh and its dealers constantly before a class from whom, as our dealers themselves know, they draw their best customers.

It is to be observed, also, that the mails take the COMMERCIAL to nearly every important city of the country, East and West; into Indiana, Illinois, Iowa, Missouri, etc., to say nothing of West Virginia and New York, North and South of us.

We credit the business public with the sagacity to at once perceive the force of these observations and the logic of the subjoined list of agencies for the sale of the COMMERCIAL, independently of the mails and the newsmen on the cars:

PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD.	
Altoona, Pa.	Hollidaysburg, Pa.
Bellefonte, Pa.	Homewood, Pa.
Clearfield, Pa.	Johnstown, Pa.
East Liberty, Pa.	Latrobe, Pa.
Greensburg, Pa.	Tyrone, Pa.
Harrisburg, Pa.	Wilkinsburg, Pa.
PITTS., FT. WAYNE & CHICAGO R. R.	
Akron, Ohio.	New Brighton, Pa.
Alliance, Ohio.	New Lisbon, O.
Beaver Falls, Pa.	Orrville, O.
Bucyrus, O.	Poland, O.
Canton, O.	Rochester, Pa.
Columbiana, O.	Sewickley, Pa.
Leetonia, O.	Salem, O.
Massillon, O.	Wooster, O.
PITTS. WASH. & BALT. R. R.	
Braddock's Field, Pa.	Myer's Mills, Pa.
Connellsville, Pa.	Piedmont, W. Va.
Cumberland, Md.	Somerset, Pa.
Elrod's Station, Pa.	Uniontown, Pa.
Hazlewood, Pa.	Ursina, Pa.
McKeesport, Pa.	West Newton, Pa.
Mineral Point, Pa.	
ERIE & PITTSBURGH R. R.	
Corry, Pa.	New Castle, Pa.
Connewantville, Pa.	Sharon, Pa.
Erie, Pa.	Sharpsville, Pa.
Greenville, Pa.	Sandy Lake, Pa.
Jamestown, Pa.	Wheatland, Pa.
Meadville, Pa.	West Middlesex, Pa.
	Youngstown, O.
ALLEGHENY VALLEY RAILROAD.	
Brady's Bend, Pa.	Oil City, Pa.
Bredinsburg, Pa.	Parker's, Pa.
Emlenton, Pa.	Petroleum Center, Pa.
Foxburg, Pa.	Pithole, Pa.
Franklin, Pa.	Rouseville, Pa.
Fagundus, Pa.	Tidioute, Pa.
Kittanning, Pa.	Trunkeyville, Pa.
CLEVELAND & PITTSBURGH R. R.	
Beaver, Pa.	Smith's Ferry, Pa.
Bellevue, O.	Stonebenville, O.
East Liverpool, O.	Wellsville, O.
Minerva, O.	Wheeling, W. Va.
PITTS., CIN. & ST. LOUIS R. R.	
Bulger's Station, Pa.	Hopedale, O.
Canton, O.	Mansfield, Pa.
Coshocton, O.	Newark, O.
Dennison, O.	
CHARTIERS VALLEY RAILROAD.	
Canonsburg, Pa.	Washington, Pa.
Ingraham Station, Pa.	Waynesburg, Pa.
WEST PENN. RAILROAD.	
Apollo, Pa.	Indiana, Pa.
Brookville, Pa.	Sharpsburg, Pa.
Butler, Pa.	Tarentum, Pa.
Freeport, Pa.	
MONONGAHELA RIVER.	
Belle Vernon, Pa.	Elizabeth, Pa.
Brownsville, Pa.	Monongahela City, Pa.

FIRST EDITION.

EUROPE.

BY THE ATLANTIC CABLE.

Famine in Persia Unabated.

LONDON, January 4.—Official advices from Ispahan show that the famine in Persia continues without diminution. Entire districts have been depopulated. The efforts of the government to afford relief are unavailing.

Important demonstrations were made in the Irishmen in Liverpool last night, in favor of home rule for Ireland. Mr. Sullivan, editor of the Dublin *Nation*, addressed the meeting, which was enthusiastic but orderly.

The Treaty of Washington.

Messrs. Gravis and Rathbon, members of Parliament, in speeches yesterday evening referred to the Washington treaty in terms of highest praise, and adverted to the alliance between Great Britain and the United States. The treaty is the leading topic of the journals at the present time. The *Advertiser* alone opposes it. It declares that the English Commissioners have been outwitted and that England is bound hand and foot by the Geneva Board should award all the States offensively claim. War would be less injurious to England than that settlement. The *Advertiser* concludes with an appeal for the withdrawal from the treaty, which is an insult to the country.

Prince Gortschakoff on the Recall of Catacazy.

LONDON, January 2.—Prince Gortschakoff, in a recent communication to Mr. Curtin, American Minister at St. Petersburg, announces that the Russian Government has concluded to recall M. Catacazy from Washington. Gortschakoff writes that the difficulty arose and culminated during his absence from the Capital. The Prince says he can not but regret that some of the correspondence which passed in regard to the matter at Washington appeared to be wanting in that respect due to the representative of the Russian empire. He continues: "We shall consider the conduct of Catacazy when he has had an opportunity of presenting his case in person. As he formally denies the justice of the complaints made against him in Washington, we must suspend judgment until we have heard his defense." The Prince, in conclusion, declares that these unfortunate circumstances will not, he feels confident, impair the old and cordial friendship between the United States and Russia, of which there has been so recent a demonstration in the reception of the Grand Duke Alexis in America.

Miscellaneous Dispatches.

MANCHESTER, December 4.—To-day a church was destroyed by lightning. The shock of an earthquake is reported at Sheffield.

PARIS, January 4.—The execution of the murderers of Gens. Lecompte and Thomas will soon take place.

Marine News.

LONDON, January 4.—The steamers Australia and England have arrived.

The Markets.

LONDON, 5:00 P. M., January 4.—Consols—money 92¾; account 92¾. U. S. coupons—5-20s, 92, 92¼; 5-20s, '65 94¼; 5-30s, '67, 94¾; 10-40s, 92. The bullion in the BANK of England has increased £317,000.

LIVERPOOL, 5:00 P. M., January 4.—Cotton excited; middling Orleans 10¾; Alabama 10¾; middling Orleans 10¾; Alabama 10¾; sales 25,000 bales on speculation, and for export 10,000 bales. Red winter wheat 11s 9d; flour, 25s@28s. Cheese 63s; Cumberland middles 34s; short rib middles 35s 6d.

Incendiary Fire Near Greenville, Pa.

Special Dispatch to the Commercial.

GREENVILLE, Pa., January 4, 1872.

This morning about one o'clock a fire broke out in the residence of R. M. Zahnizer, situated about one mile south of Greenville, totally destroying the house and furniture, the inmates barely escaping with their lives. The fire is supposed to have been the work of an incendiary. Insured for $1,500 in the Ætna Insurance Company, of Hartford.

NEWS SUMMARY.

BY TELEGRAPH.

T. D. O'Connor, an invalid, committed suicide in St. Louis on Tuesday.

Alexis returned to Chicago from Milwaukee yesterday. The arrangements for a grand buffalo hunt have been completed by Gen. Sheridan. The Duke party expect to arrive at Fort McPherson on the 13th.

Mary Tinker, a servant girl, was burned to death in St. Louis on Wednesday, by her clothes igniting by contact with a stove.

Governor Fairchild, of Wisconsin, up to January 1st, had received $152,791 in contributions for the sufferers by fire in the northeastern part of that State.

The committee appointed by the last Wisconsin Legislature to investigate the alleged frauds in the passage and veto of the celebrated Dells improvement bill, are now in session at Madison, examining witnesses. It is understood that authority will be asked of the Legislature, which convenes next Wednesday, to compel the attendance of two or three important witnesses who refuse to appear.

Dr. Arnold Naudain, United States Senator from Delaware from 1830 to 1836, and afterward Collector of the port of Wilmington, died yesterday, aged eighty-two.

The Steamer Florida.

HAVANA, January 4.—The steamer Florida arrived at Nassau on the 24th ult. She left on the 30th ult., followed by the Spanish gunboat Descubridor, which, after the lapse of a few hours, returned to Nassau.

HARRISBURG.

Organization of the Senate.

Mr. J. S. Rutan Elected Speaker.

Buckalew Votes With the Republicans.

Special to the Pittsburgh Press.

HARRISBURG, PA., January 4, 1872.

SENATE.

The Clerk called the Senate to order at eleven o'clock A. M. Prayer. The second ballot for Speaker resulted in 16 to 16—no choice.

Democrats in Caucus.

Mr. Buckalew (Democrat) moved to take a recess of twenty minutes. Agreed to. It was understood that the object of this recess was to afford further time for consideration on the part of the Democrats. The conference committees of the two parties were in session to a late hour last evening, but arrived at no conclusion. The Democrats held a caucus of their own this morning, at which it was proposed to concede the organization to the Republicans. This met with temporary favor, but was reconsidered at a second caucus, held a few minutes before the Senate met. During the recess a third caucus was held.

The Organization Conceded to the Republicans.

On reassembling Mr. Buckalew, Democrat, said: The time has arrived when the necessity of the case demands the election of a Speaker I am authorized by my Democratic colleagues to vote in such a manner as to produce the result. Nothing could be gained by prolonging this amicable controversy. My colleagues have thought proper to exhibit their magnanimity by bringing it to a close. I also add that our proposition extends only to the single election of a Speaker.

The next ballot, the eighth, resulted as follows: James S. Rutan, Republican, 17 votes; Albert G. Brodhead, Democrat, 15 votes; Mr. Buckalew, Democrat, voted for Mr. Rutan. Mr. Rutan was declared elected and sworn.

Speech of Mr. Rutan.

On assuming the duties of the chair, Mr. Rutan said:

SENATORS: I thank you for your kindness and partiality in electing me to preside over your deliberations. The oath I am about to take requires me to discharge my duty with fidelity—that is, honestly, fairly and impartially; and it shall be my constant effort to observe this obligation in its broadest sense. I must rely very much upon your kindness and assistance, and these I invoke. Experience teaches that a strict enforcement of the rules adopted for the government of the Senate is the wisest policy for Speaker and Senators, and the best promoter of the public interest. I shall, therefore, adhere to, and enforce all our rules strictly but impartially, and any that seem harsh or despotic must be vouched for by the Senate. I have been elected under peculiar circumstances and realize that although all the preferences in my office I owe my selection at this time to the good will of all.

We are reminded by this fact that one Senator, the oldest in point of continuous service, and one of the ablest, most useful and best-loved members of this body, has passed away since our last adjournment. To mention the name of George Connell in this Senate is to excite many tender and sad recollections. He possessed as a man and as a public servant. We are reminded of his ability, his energy, his generous, forgiving spirit, and his constant kindness and with unfeigned sadness and sorrow all who knew him, all who served with him here, must turn to his vacant seat. It is a coincidence in the history of this body that this is the second consecutive session in which we have had to mourn, when we met, the loss of one of our associates, and that in each case the loss changed for a time the political complexion of the Senate. We learn from this the great uncertainty of political tenure as well as of life, and are reminded that we should strive more to serve the people, the true source of power, and less to promote partisan ascendancy.

Important duties are to be performed during the session now opening, the first of which is to provide for the election of delegates to a convention to amend the State Constitution, in obedience to the overwhelming voice of the people, expressed at the ballot box. Many reforms are demanded, such as prohibition, local legislation, improvement of our judiciary system and regulating representation. These can only be secured by an amended Constitution. There should be no delay in passing a bill calling this convention. The division of the State into Congressional districts is another important question to be disposed of. Our duty to apportion the State is imperative, and in discharging it I trust all will be actuated by a spirit of fairness and a determination to do what is just and right, rather than by a desire to advance party interests. The policy controlling such apportionment should be to secure a fair representation of the people in Congress. Unnatural combinations simply for political purposes should not be tolerated, and no party making them will be permanently benefited. The masses of the people of all parties are honest, and will not indorse unfairness and wrong, even for political purposes. We should all be actuated with a desire to provide a prompt dispatch of the necessary legislation, and of that only which is necessary, and an early adjournment.

In view of the approaching constitutional convention, and our quadrennial political struggle, let us commence the work of reform, and make this session a model one for brevity, economy and wise legislation. We are admonished that the people mean the reform of all abuses, and let us earnestly begin the work.

All the new Senators were then sworn.

Balloting for Chief Clerk.

Chief Clerk Zeigler, Democrat, tendered his resignation, stating as did so that he had no disposition to prolong the contest or throw obstacles in the way of the full and complete organization of the Senate. He thanked the Senators for their uniform kindness. Balloting then commenced for Chief Clerk, the Democrats voting for Zeigler and the Republicans for George W. Hammersly. Four ballots were had, resulting in 16 to 16.

After the fourth ballot, Mr. Billingfelt, Republican, offered a resolution requesting the present Chief Clerk, Zeigler, to act until his successor was elected. Mr. Billingfelt said that it was folly to continue this balloting. The adoption of his resolution would at least give the Senate a month of work, and would carry out the Republican doctrine that the organization of the Senate was continuous. The Senate had not yet accepted Ziegler's resignation.

After discussion, a motion to adjourn being meantime made and defeated, an amendment was made by Mr. Graham (Republican) to substitute the name of Hammersly instead of Zeigler. The resolution was finally withdrawn by Mr. Billingfelt, and without determining the question the Senate adjourned until to-morrow morning.

At a late hour this evening no means of determining the question of the Clerkship had been reached, nor is there any prospect, from appearances, of anything being done to-morrow except a meeting and an immediate adjournment until next Tuesday.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

Death of Representative Elect Dickerson.

Mr. Lehner announced the death of James W. Dickerson, of Bedford, and delivered an obituary address. He presented resolutions of condolence, which were passed.

Bureau of Statistics.

Mr. Guss offered the following:

Resolved, That that part of the Governor's annual message relating to the bureau of statistics and all such facts concerning the condition, wages and treatment of classes of workingmen be referred to a select committee of five, to report by bill or otherwise. Adopted.

Sundry veto messages were received from the Governor.

Adjourned until Tuesday evening, January 9, at 8 P. M.

THE ALLEGHENY COUNTY FEE BILL.

Letter From the Hon. D. N. White—The Complaints and Remedy.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES, HARRISBURG, PA., January 3, 1872.

To the Editor of the Pittsburgh Commercial:

I thank you for your judicious and well-timed article of this date, in relation to the Allegheny Fee bill. I am not surprised that those who have always been the enemies of the bill should seize the opportunity which the difficulty of its workings in the Prothonotary's office affords, to assail a measure which is solely in the interest of reform, but I trust that the friends of an honest administration of the county offices will wait until both sides are heard, and alleged defects are cured.

It might well be asked how it happens that the Prothonotary's office will not pay now, when it paid before, as there has been no change of the tax laws, and the legal fees, I am informed, are not much, if any, reduced. The new bill allows the Prothonotary all the fees of the office after paying State taxes and expenses, until his salary is paid. Under the old law he was in the same position precisely, except he received all the fees after deducting expenses and State tax.

But the trouble is just here. Before the new Fee bill went into operation, there was no such restriction as prevented the taxing of illegal costs, and the State's share of the fees was never fully paid. The whole amount received by the State from this source, as appears by the Auditor General's report of last year, was a little over ten thousand dollars for the whole State. But under the workings of the new bill, the Auditor appointed by the State shows that $3,061 46 is due for the State's share from the Prothonotary's office of Allegheny county alone. Under the old mode the State's share could not be ascertained and consequently was not paid. Under the stringent workings of the new law the officer is held down firmly to legal fees, and he can not hide the State's share.

I admit that the Prothonotary cannot go on unless the law giving the half of the proceeds, over $1,500 00, to the State, is repealed. That old law, which was passed in 1810, when a Prothonotary had no expense, and when fifteen hundred dollars was a large sum, is wholly inapplicable to present circumstances. This was seen several years ago, and the law was changed in 1868, giving the officer two thousand dollars and his expenses, and now applies to the whole State except Allegheny and Philadelphia. Why our members at that time did not have the law applied to Allegheny, I do not know.

By repealing the law of 1810, all difficulties will be avoided. I called upon the Auditor General to-day and presented the case to him, and he told me he had desired the repeal of the law for years; that it was of no benefit to the finances of the State, but rather an injury; that it was, in the changed circumstances of the country, impracticable, and had been for years impossible of execution in its true spirit. I have prepared a bill for the purpose of its repeal, and shall urge its passage with all the haste due to prudent legislation.

Before I left home I had an interview with Mr. Lambert, and asked him to point out any defect in the working of the law, and the one referred to was the only one of the least moment. He told me the law was working admirably, and if the law of 1810 was repealed, there would be no difficulty in its operation.

It was not to be expected that so complete a change could be inaugurated without some friction, and I feel sure that the fact that, considering how much I had to concede to obtain a law at all, that there is so little that can be justly complained of.

Very respectfully,
D. N. WHITE,

THE WHARTON TRIAL.

Gen. Ketchum's Death Caused by Meningitis.

ANNAPOLIS, MD., January 4.—In the Wharton case, Dr. Warren resumed the stand. In answer to a question the witness answered that it was not possible that General Ketchum could have been poisoned on Saturday night or Sunday night, because on both these occasions he sat up and talked, and was not ill for some hours afterwards. Tartar emetic is one of the most powerful agents; sometimes it does not act, but when it does it is immediate. With a poisonous dose of tartar emetic in his stomach, General Ketchum could not have smoked a cigar, chatted with his friends, gone up stairs, undressed himself and gone to bed. Such delicacy of action of tartar emetic was unprecedented in his knowledge. There was no relaxation of the muscles, no syncope and other symptoms attending poisoning by tartar emetic. On Monday he was seen by his physician holding a cup bucket in his hands and between his knees, which would not have been likely had he been poisoned by tartar emetic. He could not have held the bucket had the muscles been relaxed by poison. Again, the medicine administered by the physicians, and their skill, would not have arrested the effects of tartar emetic. It is not an antidote to poison. Had tartar emetic been taken, its absorption would have been going on and continued. The creosote and lime water acted only locally on the stomach, and yet Gen. Ketchum was relieved by it, when he could not have been poisoned by emetic; therefore he concludes that he was not poisoned on Monday. On cross-examination witness said meningitis was a characteristic symptoms of poison by tartar emetic manifested themselves. He was conscious; there was no vomiting or purging. That day, the comparative relaxation of the muscles, as he walked from the bed apartment, was one of the symptoms produced on the nervous system; no increased secretion of urine. Had he been poisoned by tartar emetic there would have been increased secretion of urine. All these characteristic symptoms of poison by antimony were wanting on Tuesday, and therefore he concludes he was not poisoned. On Wednesday, the day of his death, the symptoms of cerebro-spinal meningitis were present, and not those of tartar emetic poison, and he thinks a deferential diagnosis of disease proves this. The increased sensitiveness of the skin on that day was a characteristic of meningitis, and not tartar emetic poison. Relieved, insensible and dead are characteristic of the latter. There was no relaxation of the muscles, for he carried the bucket to the slaughter of a witness, and from there to different parts of his body. There was no increased secretion of urine which is an unavoidable characteristic of poison by tartar emetic; but there was a suppression of urine, which was characteristic of cerebro-spinal meningitis. This proves to the witness that General Ketchum died of this disease. This conclusion was from the symptoms alone. The *post mortem* went to show that death did not result from poison by antimony, which, had it been present, would have been developed by indication of the mucous membrane.

The cross-examination of Dr. Warren was then commenced. He said that the death of Ketchum was not from taking essential or chloral. Mr. Revell asked about what time meningitis set in—how long before death? The witness could not say that, the vomiting of the previous days were premonitory of the initial symptoms. The cross-examination as to the differential diagnosis between the poisoning and the symptoms of cases seen and treated by the witness during its prevalence in Baltimore last year, was continued till the court adjourned.

NEW YORK.

NEW YORK, January 4, 1872.

THE NEWS.

The new Board of Aldermen to-day passed a resolution refusing to recognize the Mayor's right to appoint members of the Board, and ordered the minutes of the appointments expunged from the records. The clerks of the old Board were removed.

About $400,000 were paid out to depositors by the Third Avenue Savings Bank to-day, and $200,000 added to the fund for depositors to-morrow.

Officer Duffy has been indicted and placed under arrest for shooting Policeman Sewkirs, in the Jefferson Market prison.

Twelve persons died pox to-day.

The will of Thomas C. Moore, formerly of Brooklyn, giving half a million to charitable and missionary societies, is under contest in the Supreme Court.

The Commissioner of Public Works to-day received twenty more awards, and one contract from his own office, an aggregate saving of sixty thousand dollars per annum.

Albany special state that Senators do not appear anxious that O'Donovan Rossa should take Tweed's seat. It is believed Tweed will be thrown out, Rossa ignored, and a new election ordered.

RAILWAY MATTERS.

Important Arrangements Consummated by the Pennsylvania Central.

TOLEDO, O., January 4.—The President, Vice-President and other officers of the Pennsylvania Central Railroad company were in the city to-day and to-day, engaged in holding a conference with the directors and representatives of the Toledo, Tiffin and Mansfield, the Piere Marquette, the Toledo and Ann Arbor railroads in reference to a union of these roads at this point, and to the completion of arrangements by which they shall be operated together. Arrangements have been agreed upon in pursuance of which the Flint and Piere Marquette Railroad is to construct an independent track for their own use from Monroe, Mich., to this city, and the Toledo and Ann Arbor Railroad is to be immediately put under contract and pushed forward to completion. The Pennsylvania Railroad, according to contract with the Toledo and Ann Arbor Railroad, will furnish the iron for that road from Manhattan to Toledo, and also furnish the sanctioned bridge and depot accommodations to the Piere Marquette and Ann Arbor Railroads, which are entirely satisfactory to the interest of all involved.

THE WEATHER.

WAR DEPARTMENT,
OFFICE OF THE CHIEF SIGNAL OFFICER,
WASHINGTON, D. C., January 4, 1872, 7:30 P. M.

PROBABILITIES.

The barometer will probably continue rising on Friday throughout the Atlantic States and on the lower lakes, with partially cloudy and clear weather and falling temperature; northwesterly winds in the Middle and Eastern States; north and northeast winds on the South Atlantic and Gulf coasts; an area of low barometer will probably develop west of Illinois, and move northeastward with a rising temperature. Dangerous winds are anticipated for the Atlantic coast to-night.

OUR SPANISH RELATIONS.

Spain Belligerent—The New Spanish Minister —The Florida Affair—Our Navy Preparing.

If the recent report from Madrid of the contemplated recall of Minister Roberts and the appointment of Admiral Polo as his successor is entitled the change is believed, by persons conversant with the present condition of our diplomatic relations with Spain, to indicate a determination on the part of the Government of King Amadeo to assume a less friendly attitude toward the United States. Admiral Polo visited this country about two years ago, and is said to have expressed a contemptible opinion of the American Navy, and the belief that the Spaniards would have nothing to fear from a contest with it. The fact that he has never had experience as a diplomatist leads to the conclusion that his appointment is, if made, indicates dissatisfaction on the part of the Spanish Government in the course of the United States in relation to the questions growing out of the Cuban insurrection, and its belief that new questions of importance will arise. We, of course, hope that Spain to have a naval officer of courage and rather than a better representative near this Government at Washington, instead of a trained and skillful diplomatist, whose efforts have uniformly been to preserve amicable relations between the two countries. It is not generally believed, however, that the reported change will be decided upon; and it is believed that the "sober second thought" will convince the irascible Spaniards that it would not be wise to intrust a naval officer with the management of the somewhat critical diplomatic relations between Spain and the United States.

A special dispatch to the New York *Times* from Washington says that the Government accepts the change of Ministry at Madrid as hostile to the conciliatory policy heretofore pursued regarding affairs in Cuba and the insurgent privateer question; it also accepts the reputed recall of Senor Roberts as further proof of unfriendly feeling; but there is as yet no positive information as to the action of the Spanish Government. The recent overhauling of the Florida will require reparation. In the meantime the Navy Department is preparing, and will issue orders which may be given are to be interpreted as measures of preparation on the part of our Government.

THE Washington *Chronicle* of Wednesday says that a prominent Treasury official from Pennsylvania, who has just returned to that city from Harrisburg, reports that the feeling among the Republican members of the State Legislature is strongly in favor of securing Schuyler Colfax to run again on the ticket with General Grant for another term. The *Chronicle* adds that at the request of several prominent Pennsylvanians in political life, a gentleman will wait upon Mr. Colfax in a few days, for the purpose of ascertaining his opinions respecting the subject, in view of his recent declaration to decline serving as Vice President beyond his present term. Should he still adhere to this intention, well known Pennsylvanians in civil life will be urged forward for the position.

KATE MCGOWAN yesterday charged Mrs. Griffin with keeping a disorderly house on Etna street. Alderman O'Donnel will hear the case to-day.

SECOND EDITION.

WASHINGTON.

How the New Rules Work.

Mr. Sumner to Make a Speech on American and English Claims.

Redemption of Five-Twenties in London.

Special Dispatch to the Commercial.

WASHINGTON, D. C., January 4, 1872.

Another Disappointed Office Seeker.

Another case bearing upon the power of members of Congress to control patronage under the new rules of the Civil Service came up yesterday in the Treasury Department. A member of good standing had promised a place to a constituent, and called on the Secretary to file his application and recommendation. The Secretary informed the member that under the new rules such recommendations were valueless, and could exert no influence in securing an appointment.

The Kentucky War Claims.

The impression in legal circles here is that the forthcoming decision of the Supreme Court, on the application for a mandamus in the Kentucky war claims case to compel the payment thereof by Secretary Boutwell, will be adverse to the defendants. The only way in which Kentucky can obtain relief in the matter is believed to be through the action of Congress.

General Sickles's Return.

Since General Sickles's visit to this city, it is stated on the best authority that his return from Spain has no significance with regard to Spanish complications, but that he came on invitation to take part in the forthcoming Presidential campaign, and to especially look after his political interests in New York.

The case of Hoznetout, convicted of seven murders in Utah, and which has been appealed to the United States Supreme Court, has been set for January 13. It is understood that Attorney General Williams will except to the jurisdiction of the Court. This case is to test the whole subject of late appeals from Utah.

Mr. Sumner Preparing a Speech.

Sumner is preparing a speech, to be delivered in the Senate some time during the coming session, reviewing the English and American cases as they have been made up for presentation to the Geneva Conference.

Frank McGraw, the party charged with stealing the treaty seals from the State department last summer, plead guilty before the Criminal Court here to-day, and was sentenced to pay a fine of one hundred dollars.

Redemption of Five-Twenties in London.

The last London advices from Judge Richardson represent five-twenties as coming in slowly for redemption.

Report of the Ku-Klux Committee.

Senator Scott has the majority report of the Ku-Klux Committee nearly ready. It will be laid before the full committee next week. It contains full information, chiefly prepared by Mr. Stevenson, of Ohio, concerning the financial condition of the Southern States.

Opposition to the Postal Telegraph.

Mr. Beck, of Kentucky, on the committee to consider to subject of postal telegraph, has prepared a minority report against the measure.

The Ship in Which Tichborne Sailed.

The Treasury Department has at last found the record of the Osprey, the American vessel concerning which information is wanted in the Tichborne trial. The owners reside in Boston, and efforts are now directed toward finding whether any of the officers or crew can give testimony concerning Orton or Tichbone, who claims to have been on board that ship.

Third Auditor Rutherford

Has made a move to secure the removal from his office of M. A. Hunt, a member of the State Republican Executive Committee. It appears that Hunt spoke of information he had of irregular transactions of Rutherford, and hence the trouble. Secretary Boutwell has called for a full statement of the case involving Rutherford. The record shows that a few weeks after Rutherford was appointed, he presented and secured the passage of a claim for two hundred dollars for commutation of fuel and quarters while in the service in 1866. Upon the presentation of a similar case from another party, it was ascertained by the quartermaster's department that Rutherford had been paid the amount in 1865. It was then requested to be refunded, but neglected the matter until it was about to become public, and then wrote, some ten days since, to the Quartermaster General inclosing the amount.

WASHINGTON, January 4, 1872.

AFRAID OF REFORM.

A funny incident of the struggle with the sudden reformation of the civil service has just come out. Judge Barron, of Wisconsin, lately resigned the office of Fifth Auditor of the Treasury, and ex-Representative Ela, of New Hampshire was appointed and confirmed. Barron's resignation was to take effect next week, but in the meantime the civil service reformatory competitive examination was ordered to go into effect January 1. Ela, from a New Hampshire farm, became nervous over the prospect of failure to pass the Board, and appealed to Barron to put off the time of his resignation. This change was willingly done, and Ela, now Hampshire was appointed and confirmed. Barron's resignation was to take effect next week, but in the meantime the civil service reformatory competitive examination was ordered to go into effect January 1. Ela, from a New Hampshire farm, became nervous over the prospect of failure to pass the Board, and appealed to Barron to put off the time of his resignation. This change was willingly done, and Ela, now Hampshire was appointed and confirmed.

The gossip still continued, when, at about a quarter to twelve o'clock, general attention was attracted to two carriages which drove up to the State House. The inmates of these vehicles at once walked into the Governor's room, and a small knot of bystanders followed. Warrants were presented for the arrest of Governor Warmouth, Mr. Dewessee, General Campbell and thirteen others. The Governor, glancing at the document, said to those accused: "Gentlemen, you must at once accompany the Marshal," and turning to the deputy, asked if he supposed he'd take bonds for their appearance. The Marshal said that he was not, but he thought there would be no difficulty in procuring bonds for release on proper security. To the question, who issued the writs? he answered, Commissioner Woolfrey. The process was then handed to the Governor for his desire to see the law executed, the Marshal replied in the affirmative, and with the accused was driven rapidly to the Custom House, Superintendent Badger, who was also arrested, went with the General Campbell and Captain Fiske in a cab. The arrests were made in the quietest manner, and few in the crowd were aware of what had been done until some minutes after the parties had driven off.

Subsequently, at 12 o'clock, the House was called to order by Speaker Carter. An attempt was made to break the quorum of Warmouthites refusing, but it was unsuccessful, fifty-three members remaining as appeared by the call of the House. This ruse, to create the utmost excitement prevailed both inside and outside of the chambers, although unattended with any violent manifestation.

The carriages containing arrested parties were rapidly driven at full speed, and finally drew up in front of the Custom House amid considerable excitement. They were ushered into the general business office of the United States Marshal, General Campbell and his confidential Badger going immediately into their private office. Capt. Badger then, in a few minutes became out, as did also Campbell. They immediately proceeded to the United States Commissioner's office, where he commenced the performance of an official looking document, which proved to be an affidavit, or writ in the following case: In

UNITED STATES OF AMERICA, DISTRICT OF LOUISIANA: Personally appeared before me at my office in the city of New Orleans, on the fourth day of January, 1871, T. Schumaker, Henry H. Stevens, Henry Kenyon and J. P. Wilson, who, being duly sworn, say that they are citizens of the United States, and that they have received reliable information and verily believe, and therefore charge the following persons, to-wit: Henry C. Warmouth, P. B. S. Pinchback, Hugh J. Campbell, A. B. Dudley, A. E. Barber, Mortimer Carr, E. W. Dewessee, Lafayette W. Ringgold, Peter Hooper, W. Barnett, L. W. James, John Sartsemap, J. H. Stamps, James T. Houston, D. C. Stanton, DeWitt G. Brown, J. N. Bowen, Charles P. Landry, Uriah Orell, R. Blunt Emerson, Bently H. Mahony, Walter H. Wyman, Thomas C. Anderson, Eugene Casey, Flanigan and Capt. B. Edgeworth, that they have in the city of New Orleans, on the 1st, 2d and 3d days of January, 1871, committed the full crime of treason and conspiracy in the State of Louisiana, of a secret character, for the purpose of obstructing and preventing the execution of the laws thereof, and also against the laws of the United States. The purpose of said conspiracy is set forth in the affidavit of the General Assembly of the State of Louisiana, both on the part of the Senate and House of Representatives, their rights, privileges and immunities, as such under the laws and constitution both of the State of Louisiana and of the United States; that the constituted authorities of said State are unable in part, and in part unwilling, to protect them in the enjoyment thereof, thereby denying to said citizens and representatives equal rights, as under said constitutions and laws; that by means of the said conspiracy said parties have taken violent and illegal possession of the Hall of the House of Representatives, have attempted violently to eject the body of said House, and have been engaged in bribing and corrupting divers members of said House, and have used and are using the means of intimidation to the end of thereby discharging their duties and to incite a riot, all against the peace and dignity of the United States. [Signed.] F. Schumacher, M. D.; Harry H. Stevens, H. R. Pearson, J. P. Wilson. Sworn to and subscribed before me this fourth of January, A. D. Washington, Jr. [Signed.] T. A. WOOLFREY, United States Commissioner.

In a short time they commenced coming in squads of one and two. At twenty-five minutes past one o'clock the Governor entered the court room, accompanied by a Deputy Marshal, and was loudly cheered by those assembled, and cries of "All the Senate to order, we have a quorum," "Good for the Governor," etc. The Governor rose and the noise subsided, when order. The uproar subsided, and the Governor took a chair, all the rest flocking around him. Considerable inquiries were made as to what was going to be done in the case, and after consulting with the District Attorney, he said he would accept bail. The names were then called, and the following persons found to be present: H. J. Campbell, Hugh J. Campbell, A. B. Hardy, A. B. Barber, E. W. Dewessee, Peter Harper, W. B. Harper, James D. Houston, Capt. Fiske, Capt. B. and A. S. Badger. They were all released on $800 bail, to appear when cited. Warmouth on his own recognizance, and the rest on the bond of Ass. Hernandez and A. Southmouth.

Among those included in the above charge, made under what is commonly known as the Ku-Klux bill, were the Governor, four Senators, seventeen members of the House, the Superintendent and the Police Captains and one Sheriff.

NEW ORLEANS, January 4.—LATER.—In response to a proclamation of the Governor, fifty members of the Legislature met in the House of Representatives at five o'clock this afternoon. The Sergeant-at-arms was instructed to bring all members found in the building. Several Democratic members were found in the Speaker's office, and brought in, completing a quorum. They declared the action of the House of this morning null and void, declared the Speaker's chair vacant, and elected O. H. Brewster, of Orleans, Parish, Speaker. A resolution was passed instructing the Sergeant-at-Arms to take charge of the State House, and allow no one whatever to enter the building until twelve to-morrow, to which hour this extra session of the Legislature stands. Excitement among politicians and officials throughout the city, and fears of a conflict to-morrow are increasing.

CORONER'S INQUESTS.

Two Sudden Deaths Yesterday.

The two prominent destroying angels in this vicinity of late have been the railroad and whisky, and yesterday each claimed a victim. The first inquest was held on the body of Catherine Newal, who met her death on the Ft. Wayne Railroad at Sawyer's Station. A coal train was turning a curve at this point, and some pieces of coal fell on the ground. As soon as the train had passed the stepper-car started from a point to begin picking up the fuel. While thus engaged she passed over to the other track, where some coal had fallen, when the train No. 94, west bound came and ran over her before she could get out of the way. The body was fearfully mangled. A verdict of accidental death was rendered.

The second inquest of yesterday was on the remains of Johanna Lafferty, who died suddenly on No. 433 Liberty street. The body was examined by Dr. J. Oldshue, who testified that the woman had come to her death from congestion of the brain, superinduced by the excessive use of spirituous liquor. The deceased had been in the city about two weeks, and during that time had indulged in considerable "hard" drinking. A verdict in accordance with the facts was rendered. Deceased has a husband living in Dayton, Ohio, who has been telegraphed.

HENRY WILLETTS, yesterday, made an information before Alderman Herron against Wm. Percival, charging him with perjury. The deponent alleges that the defendant swore

The Daily Commercial.

FRIDAY, JANUARY 5, 1872.

THE State Senate was organized yesterday by the election of Senator RUTAN, of Beaver, Speaker. Senator BUCKALEW, Democrat, with the sixteen Republican Senators, voting for him.

ABOUT one hundred barges of Kanawha coal are expected to reach Cincinnati ahead of the Pittsburgh fleet. The expected competition is counted on to put down the price. The "run" has come in good time for Cincinnati; but it remains to be seen whether she will change her hand-to-mouth policy.

THE prospect of a successful combination against Senator SHERMAN has diminished so far as to render his re-election altogether probable. His reception in Columbus, where BINGHAM and ASHLEY were at the same time, was, to quote the graphic style of the report, "a perfect ovation." He proceeded to his home confident that all was well with him.

THE great Canadian protectionist revival to which we the other day referred, following as it does close upon the heels of the imposition of discriminative duties by New Zealand, has greatly shocked and grieved the mother country, which seems completely at a loss to know what her colonies mean in violating the free trade principles which she has so sedulously inculcated during so many years. Add to these illustrations that of the abrogation by France of the free trade treaty between it and England, and the matter affords food for very grave reflection on the part of our own free trade propagandists, as well as their English allies and co-workers, and it is to be hoped they will be able to find some better and more valid reason and explanation of the fact than any arguments they have yet adduced with reference to the tariff question in this country.

IT is to be hoped that the legitimate interest felt by our national representatives in the numerous other important matters of current public concern, may not render them neglectful of their duty with reference to the abolition of the franking privilege. The statement of facts made by the Postmaster General in his late recommendation for its abolishment cannot be controverted, and it seems a little singular that, in view of its costliness, its uselessness, and the innumerable petty and irritating impositions and abuses which accompany it, Congress should not long ago have respected the demand which the people have so repeatedly urged upon it in this regard. No debate is needed upon the subject; all that is required is action by the Senate, the House having last winter passed a resolution abolishing the privilege. On one frivolous pretext or another the Senate avoided taking a direct vote upon it; and it is to be trusted that this body, which has pronounced itself so anxious for reform and retrenchment in other departments of the Government, will not consider it derogatory to its dignity to redeem the obligations which rest upon it in this particular.

THE decision of Judge GAMBLE, of the Lycoming county Court of Common Pleas, in the case of Father STACK, a Roman Catholic priest, against Bishop O'HARA, his ecclesiastical superior, to which we have before made reference, was delivered last Wednesday. The Court sustains the priest, and directs the bishop to restore Father STACK to his pastorate and to the exercise of his sacerdotal functions. The bishop denies the jurisdiction of the Court, and, as we predicted would be the case, has taken an appeal to the Supreme Court. The decision of Judge GAMBLE settles, at least for the present, the long disputed question of the civil status of the Roman Catholic Church and priesthood in this country, and will hardly fail to have an important bearing on the future polity of that organization. In this connection it may be noticed as perhaps a somewhat singular coincidence, that a case of almost precisely similar character so far as its legal aspect is concerned, is at present pending in Ireland, where a priest has sued Cardinal CULLEN, Archbishop of Dublin, and the Pope's legatee in Ireland, for libel, as well as refused to obey the order of suspension promulgated against him. These cases derive importance from the fact that the right of the Catholic prelacy to suspend their ecclesiastical subordinates at pleasure has hardly ever before been questioned. In view of their great importance to the Roman Catholic Church it is probable that both cases will come before the Propaganda at Rome for consideration.

THE petition to BISMARCK of the German residents in London, referred to in our cable reports of yesterday, praying him to demand an apology and indemnification from the United States for supplies furnished by its citizens to the French Government during the late Franco-Prussian war, is a bit of superserviceable patriotism which that eminent statesman will doubtless estimate at its true value. We do not care to discuss the question whether the confessed traffic had with France by citizens of the United States in these supplies, exactly squares with the obligations supposed to have been binding upon us under the circumstances; but so far as an "indemnity" is concerned, we are inclined to the belief that Germany is indebted to us, rather than ourselves to her. It is notorious that the clothing furnished the French troops from this country was made of shoddy in the last stages of decomposition, and that the arms were a great deal more dangerous to those who stood behind them than to the enemy in front. Under these circumstances it may, we think, be very fairly claimed that while our speculators were making a good deal of money out of the necessities of France, they were in reality friends and allies of Prussia. It is probable that a good many French soldiers came to their death from the foolish confidence reposed in the "supplies" purchased of Americans at such a heavy outlay; while there is not the slightest evidence in existence to show that they inflicted any harm or injury on the German troops. Indeed, their rascally character rendered them as inocuous to the Prussians as they were deadly to the French. And therefore nobody is guilty.

AFTER the ballot and education measures, it is evident that the principal subject of consideration by the British Parliament during the coming session will be the Licensing question. An almost universal public interest is felt in the matter, and it is the opinion of politicians of the most moderate school that the time has arrived for dealing with it in a comprehensive and statesmanlike manner. If a dissolution of Parliament were to take place, it is probable that nearly half the contested elections in the country would turn upon the question of Licensing reform. Whether rightly or wrongly, the more thoughtful of the English people seem to be thoroughly convinced that the traffic in intoxicating liquors, as at present carried on, is the cause of enormous mischief, both moral and material; and that, at least to a considerable extent, this mischief can be prevented. The United Kingdom Alliance, a political organization having for its object the passage of a "permissive" or local option bill, has for seven consecutive years challenged a division in the House of Commons, and the vote in its favor has grown from forty in 1864 to one hundred and thirty-six in 1871, while the majority of two hundred and seventy-two against the bill has dwindled to seventy-two within the same period, and it is claimed that the number of conversions to the principles of the Alliance which have since taken place will enable its advocates this year to carry, if not the local option bill itself, at least some measure by which the number of beer shops and public houses will be largely decreased and brought under more rigid restraint. It is said, indeed, that a measure looking to this end will be introduced by Mr. GLADSTONE himself, and that its passage will be supported by the entire strength and influence of the Government.

THE recent arrival in New York of three notorious English criminals, whose passage to the United States was said to have been paid by the British Government on condition of their pledge never to return to their country, has been the means of causing an investigation to be made into the general subject of the alleged expatriation of the criminal classes of European countries to these shores; and it is reported that the practice not only obtains in England, but also in Italy, Belgium, Austria, and the German States. The New York *Mail* states that if the whole truth of the matter were known, it would be found that hardly a steamer arrives at that port without bringing to our shores one or more criminals of the worst description, who have obtained their release from the State prisons of their own countries, and have been furnished with funds to emigrate to the United States. These statements are supported by the citation of a number of instances of persons convicted of arson, highway robbery, and other heavy crimes, who have at different times been pardoned out of jail and shipped to America by their various governments. It is even said, upon the authority of a German writer on criminal statistics, that no less than nine-tenths of the convicts who have been pardoned in the lesser German States, are at present in the United States. It is difficult to conceive of a more culpable and inexcusable practice on the part of those governments, or one more violative of every principle of international good faith, than this; and it is to be hoped that the administration will give the subject the immediate and careful attention which it deserves. Whether our foreign diplomatic and consular agents have discharged their duty with reference to this matter, may perhaps fairly be questioned: at all events it would seem to be high time for the people of the United States to give these offending governments distinctly to understand that our country is not a cess pool into which they may empty their social and moral uncleanness at pleasure, and that their practice in this regard must be instantly and totally stopped.

RELIGIOUS DECOMPOSITION IN GERMANY.

Though relatively little has lately been said in the newspapers concerning the old Catholic movement in Germany, it is not to be supposed that American Protestants have lost their interest in the subject. It is, however, reasonable to presume that some of them have not yet wholly overcome the disgust naturally excited by the discovery that unprincipled "interviewers," ambitious of ministering to their religious sympathies, had palmed upon them long and elaborate colloquies of their own concoction as giving the original and genuine utterances of DOELLINGER, and other eminent professors, touching the nature and objects of the movement. People of skeptical tendencies, considering how unlikely it was that such a man should take a traveling newspaper reporter so fully into his confidence, were not surprised to learn that Dr. DOELLINGER had never actually participated in any of the dialogues in question. It is, therefore, not unsatisfactory to remember that this journal has never, so far as we remember, founded any of its speculations about Old and New Catholicism upon the reports of such interviews.

In a late number of the *Westliche Post*, a German correspondent, commenting on the topic of religious controversy in Germany, looks at the subject from a point of view which seems to lie quite outside of both the most conspicuous parties to the debate. He says that the religious movement at present pervading all Germany is of a very peculiar character. Certainly it is no revolution in the church, that is, no reformation; no war of extermination is proclaimed, by which one party seeks to destroy the other, as in the instance of the Thirty Years' War in Germany, or of the Huguenot conflicts in France. Such struggles are impossible in the Germany of to-day. On the contrary, religious feelings and interests, real or so called, are dominated and controlled by material interests, which keep men and things in their places and prevent disruption. Instead of leaving houses and homes to strike down their religious antagonists, all, Protestants and Catholics, old and new, live together in peaceful civil communion.

The process of fermentation now going on in the bosom of the Catholic church, the writer says, seems a system of decomposition or dissolution, rather than of renovation or regeneration of something which for many years has stood in manifest antagonism with the character of our time, with the consciousness of cultivated mankind. Mentioning the old Catholic movement, the writer speaks of it as purely negative in character, and as giving no sign of tendency toward reformation. DOELLINGER'S first appearance was a mere dogmatical controversy respecting points of Catholic church law, while he, the old Ultramontane, never thought of proposing reforms of the church in head and members. It is thought he *may* have been somewhat influenced by professional envy or jealousy towards the Italian Jesuits, who in Rome were always in the ascendant, while the German members of the order were thrust into the back ground. In the present agitation he seems to have no longer any part. This agitation was made necessary by the aggressive movement of the Jesuits who had the Pope and Council under control, and the Jesuit aggression is to be understood as a stroke of tactics or an artifice of war. By asserting the dogma by their bold attacks, they hoped to secure their own position, and to make their enemies believe them to be stronger than they are. Throughout all Germany at present the Catholics who accept Jesuit guidance are carrying out this policy in their warfare upon Protestantism. The numerous newspaper organs, big and little, of "the Holy Brotherhood march to the charge with a boldness, with a boastful, menacing audacity, which might make one fancy that armies grew on the palms of their hands and every tonsured head were a seventy-four pound grenade." But after all, their resources amount to little, and their influence in Germany, except in certain small corners, is insignificant. Though the the people here and there vote as they desire, they are willing to do nothing more, preferring to stay at home when there is a storm abroad. To engage in newspaper discussion and in other ways appeal to the public, is a new mode of Catholic warfare, according to the correspondent whose opinions we are reporting. In adopting it the Jesuits have made a mistake, and they will before long painfully discover that they had more wisely confined themselves to their old dark ways.

Finally, this impartial witness states that old Catholic churches are being organized everywhere, and are uniformly composed, as it appears to him, of the best and most cultured members of the former congregations. Though no reforms have thus far been adopted by these newly formed churches, they are of course not recognized by the Pope, and their members, whatever they may claim to be, are no longer Catholics. In fact, the first step in connection with the new organization implies a decided weakening of the bonds of old traditions and sacred associations, and the inevitable effect of the novel and independent relations in which they are placed, is to decompose and dissolve the entire system of religious thought and practice upon which the Papacy rests as a foundation.

THE wish is father to the thought. Col. Higginson having written an article in the *Independent*, in which he expresses some doubts as to the practical value of competitive examinations as a substitute for the system of appointments on personal recommendation in the Civil Service, the entire opposition press seizes upon his objections and runs them up and down its columns as so many proofs of the worthlessness and fraudulent character of the proposed reform. Col. Higginson appears to forget that in making appointments reform will be had as much to the moral qualifications and general intellectual traits of applicants as to their mere scholastic acquirements. It is not to be supposed that candidates will be selected with reference to their technical knowledge, without taking anything else into consideration. His exceptions are better meant than taken, but even if the proposed reform should fail to accomplish anything like what moderate men have a right to expect, it will still have subserved the useful purpose of showing how utterly hollow and insincere has been the professed desire of the Democratic leaders for the elevation of the public service, and the miserable hypocrisy of their boasted zeal for its behalf. Their position is as clearly defined on this question as it was on that of the war for the suppression of the rebellion. They are unqualifiedly averse to its success, and hence naturally lend their best endeavors to the hindrance of its processes. On no other grounds can their captious and snarling opposition be accounted for.

THE following singular muddle does not reflect much luster on any of the parties concerned. About a month ago a member of a Catholic church in New Jersey, died, and was buried in the churchyard, in a lot owned by his widow. Prior to his death the deceased had been derelict in his religious duties and the priest ordered the remains to be removed from the burial grounds. This was done at night and the corpse buried outside the ground. This having been ascertained a party of the friends of the deceased again dug up the body and replaced it in the original grave. On the following Sunday such of the party as belonged to the Catholic church were expelled by the priest. The grand jury of the county have now indicted the priest and his coadjutors as resurrectionists, and he, in retaliation, is about to bring suits for trespass against those who replaced the body in the burial ground.

THE amount of semi-annual interest disbursed during the first week in January in New York will amount to not less than one hundred and fifty millions of dollars, which is unprecedented. The effect will be good on the money market and business in general.

GENERAL AND PARTICULAR.

It will probably surprise a good many people in this country, and would astonish more in Europe, to learn that boards, planks, and scantling to the value of $9,555,192 have been imported into the United States during the year, to say nothing of the several hundred thousand dollars worth of rough timber, and over $200,000 worth of fire wood.

From the following paragraph it would appear that chignons are being put to a new use: W. E. Gwynn, a merchant of SIOUX CITY, Ia, had been trying to defraud his creditors, who finally went to his house, armed with a search warrant. They were unsuccessful for a long time, but finally suspecting his wife's luxuriant hair, prospected and found "deftly hidden there" $2,000, which considerably swelled the rate per cent. they had expected to obtain on the dollar.

The following notice, printed on colored cardboard with a mourning border, hangs up in a pace of business in Rome, N. Y.: "Mebbe you don't petter had loaf round here, ven you don't got some peesnis, ain't it?"

The English whiting, a very palatable fish, is reported as having been lately caught off Newport, for the first time. This makes the fourth European fish discovered on this coast during the past season. The others were the lady fish, the pompino and the crevalle.

Those who still cherish the foolish idea that the negro cannot take care of himself will do well to look into the working of the Freedmen's Savings Bank of Washington. This bank started five years ago with a deposit of $27. Since then it has been twice compelled to enlarge its quarters. The number of depositors now ranges from 150 to 200 a day, and within four recent weeks the deposits were $60,000 in excess of the drafts.

Through tickets for trips around the world are now issued, the price being $1,145 in gold, and the running time 81 days. The line of route going westward, is from New York to San Francisco, say 3,000 miles; San Francisco to Yokohama, 4,700, thence to Hong Kong, 1,600 miles, thence to Calcutta 3,500 miles, thence to Bombay, 1,400 miles, Bombay to Suez, 3,000 miles, from Suez by the way of Alexandria and Brindisi to London, say 2,300 miles, and from London to New York, 3,200 miles.

Musical and reading receptions are becoming fashionable in New York. At a recent reception given by a well-known lady, Hon. Horace Greeley read "The Victor's Triumph," by Schiller; Mr. Bandmann, the tragedian, read a scene from the "Merchant of Venice," in which the character of *Shylock* was powerfully delineated by voice, gesture and wonderful facial expression; and Mr. Creswick, the eminent English actor, also charmed the guests by reading in his most chaste and classic style, a scene from "As You Like It."

According to intelligence received from Constantinople, a few days since. The girdle of the Holy Virgin was, by order of the Patriach, pitched from Mount Athos as a charm to allay the ravages of the cholera. The Patriarce and the members of the synod received the relic with solemn ceremony, escorted it to the Patriarch's residence in religious procession. So great a populuce assembled in consequence of this rite, that the assistance of the police had to be invoked and the members of the procession were compelled to make their way to the Patriarch's home singly and through by lanes.

An interesting case has come before the courts in Western New York. In 1867 one Hendrickson, a resident of Rochester, sold Dowling a horse and cart for $4. A bill of sale was made out and signed, and Sarah transferred to Barnhart's house, where she lived happily with her purchaser for four years. Last week, however, she eloped with Levi Townsend. Barnhart not wishing to be thus swindled out of his property, applied to the court for redress, and a writ of replevin was granted by Justice Merrihew. On the day set down for the trial the Justice failed to appear. The case will now be moved to an adjoining town for adjudication.

An Italian photographer has hit upon a new branch of photography. By means of a diving-bell (and, no doubt, electric magnetism, oxy-hydrogen, or other powerful illumination) this inventor has succeeded in obtaining submarine views. The idea is said to be quite practical, several experiments made on the Italian coasts having been attended with perfect success. The most fantastic images have been obtained, showing the vegetations and zoophytes of the sea's bottom, which, according to spheric trigonometry, occupies five-eighths of our globe, thus affording a valuable auxiliary to students.

We see it stated that a number of prominent labor reformers are endeavoring to consolidate the national and international trades unions, the State labor councils and the various secret societies in mechanics into one national order of American mechanics. This is proposed to be done by a Convention, in which all the different existing organizations will be represented by delegates, and if the projected consolidation is effected, it will unite at least one million workers and voters, who are to be controlled by a Central Labor Congress.

Brazil has, until recently, been thought to be a country without antiquities, but later researches show that the field is not by any means as barren as imagined. The Amazon Scientific Expedition recently sent out by Howard and Cornell Universities, under the charge of Professor Hart, has been crowned with excellent results. They explored the sites of ancient villages situated near Santarem, and cultivated at present by settlers from the Southern States; and found in the patches of black land on the edge of the bluffs large quantities of broken Indian pottery. This proves that the country must have been settled for a long period. This is the district where the ancient Amazonian warriors are said to have lived and fought for the possession of the celebrated female warriors, of which Professor Hart has obtained specimens.

The Strasbourg library makes an appeal to authors, publishers and private individuals in America for early books they may be willing to give to aid in restoring that collection. Mr. M. Richards Muckle, *Public Ledger* building, 600 Chestnut street, Philadelphia, is the authorized agent for the United States, to whom any contributions may be sent.

According to the Epistle *New Era* the titles of some of the original "dre-eater" unconditional Georgia Secessionists—"Blue Cockade Vigilance Committeemen"—appear on the list of rejected applicants for property destroyed by the Rebel Government during the war. This, the over-susceptible *Era* takes as "a sad, sad commentary on the depravity of human nature."

A lady advertises herself as a teacher for persons of newly acquired wealth and deficient education. This will meet a want long and widely felt, and it is probable her services will be in considerable demand. At least they ought to be.

A resolution has been introduced into the Virginia House of Delegates, inquiring into the expediency of having the public printing done by the convicts in the State penitentiary. Perhaps the inquiry had better be extended to have the law-making done in the same institution. The repudiatory legislation recently had might then, perhaps, be repudiated.

A Norwegian, seventy years old, at White Bear Lake, Michigan, had the most extraordinary fight with a wolf on record, last week. The animal tackled him, and he fought, first with a club, then with a pitchfork, and finally he got a knife, found the neck of the beast, and therewith drew him to a carpenter's vice, into which he screwed his head. Then he got a gun and killed him.

The German squadron, destined for cruising on the coast of Central and South America, will, on completing, proceeding against Brazil, is by imperial orders placed under the guidance of Vice Admiral Tachman. Provision is made for an absence of several years. The squadron comprises the ironclad frigates "Crown Prince," and Frederick Charles," and the corvettes "Elizabeth" and "Augusta."

It is said that a bill will soon be introduced in Congress for an enabling act for Colorado. To cover one the supposed deficiency in population to entitle the new State to a representative in Congress, it is proposed to include the territory of Wyoming.

It has just been discovered by an English critic that Chatterton, "the marvelous boy who perished in his pride," manufactured his old English poems, which for a time deceived the best literary scholars, out of Kersey's Dictionary and Speght's Glossary to Chaucer.

PERSONAL.

Nora Perry, the brilliant New England writer and poetess, will spend the winter in Washington. She will accompany Mrs Harriet Prescott Spofford, whose pleasant and spiritual face has been missed from the galleries of either House.

Barnum paid Jenny Lind more than Nilsson or Wachtel, much as the freecute, get from Marezek and Ross. The Swedish nightingale got $6,256 per concert.

Gen. Lee's birthday is January 19th, and the occasion will be celebrated at Lexington, Va., by his family and friends. His old Lieut. Gen. Jubal Early, will deliver a memorial address as part of the solemnities.

Joseph Mazzini is reported by telegraph to be seriously ill. He is now in his sixty-fourth year—an age when many active men yield to disease. He was born in Genoa, and was educated for the law in a college in that city, of which his father was one of the professors, but in early life he became an editor, and soon awakened the suspicion and hostility of the government, and was thrown into prison. He was banished from Italy, ordered out of France, and driven from Switzerland. Taking refuge in England, he remained until 1845, when the revolutions of that year gave him prominence as a reformer, and from that time he has been among the foremost of the Republicans of Europe.

Miss Nellie Grant, Miss Dent, Miss Nellie Otis, daughter of Dr. Otis of the army, and a daughter of General Blake, will make their debuts in Washington society this season.

Bulwer Lytton does not grow handsomer with advancing age. A writer who met him lately compares him to "an antediluvian hawk with sharp beak, bony brow and cold twinkling eyes."

President Thiers, it is said, had set his heart on spending the winter at the Palace of the Elysee, Paris, but, so far, has not been able to do so as he has pledged himself to reside wherever the Assembly holds its sittings.

The domestic exports of the port of Philadelphia for the year 1871 were of the value of $20,685,581, against $16,640,478 in the year 1870. Of the exports in 1871, $13,920,120 were in foreign vessels and $6,768,431 in American vessels, against $10,321,999 in foreign vessels and $6,318,479 in American vessels in 1870. The heaviest amount to any one country was to Germany, $4,142,494; the next largest to Belgium, $3,854,970; the third largest to England, $2,713,993; the fourth to Ireland, $2,229,496; the fifth to Cuba, $1,226,494; the sixth to British West Indies, $1,159,186; the seventh to France, $1,026,759, and the eighth to Holland, $1,021,000. To the other countries the amounts were respectively less than three-quarters of a million, and the smallest amount in any one country included in the list was to San Domingo, which amounted to only $7,968. The total dutiables exported during 1871 amounted to $4,146,456, against $2,855,019 in 1870, and of provisions $341,382 in 1871, against $412,825 in 1870. The nationality of the vessels engaged this foreign trade last year is as follows: 1,378 American, 262 British, 95 German, 67 Swedish and Norwegian, 23 Italian, 18 Spanish, 9 Portuguese, 6 Danish, 4 Russian, 2 Dutch, 1 French and 1 Nicaraguan.

The New Orleans *Times* speaks thus of affairs in the Crescent City: This city has been drained for nearly dry for several days past by the tremendous demand for money to pay off the hands on the plantations. Several millions have gone into the country for this purpose. Planters find it absolutely necessary to take up further liabilities before making their new contracts. This requires, on the great majority of the plantations, a payment of half the wages of labor for the whole year. As many of the planters have not sold or shipped their crops, the banks and merchants have had to launch out pretty liberally. Hence the money pressure. In a little while, however, the money sent to the country will begin to come back, and then our financial condition will be easier. One of the hardest necessities of our planters in the South west, this season, grows out of the failure or shortness of the corn crop. This will add sensibly to their cash demands. In view of the generally unfavorable results of this season, our sugar planters are saving seed, laying out for a large crop next year.

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

"The Sciences of Nature versus the Science of Man"—a little volume of about one hundred pages—is one of the most noteworthy books lately published. In it Dr. Noah Porter, President of Yale College, reviews and discusses, with accustomed clearness and force, what may be called the prevailing controversy between the physicists and metaphysicians concerning the value of their respective pursuits as subjects of study. This statement, however, conveys no sufficient notion of the purport and spirit of the book. "Already," Dr. Porter says, "in the departments of study and of education, an active controversy has sprung up which threatens to bring on a sharp litigation, in which the parties are to be the sciences of nature and the science of man. At present the odds are largely against man, and we fear that soon it may be claimed that man has no rights which the student of nature is bound to respect; that if science requires it, man must go to the wall." Dr. Porter, greatly distinguished as the author of one of the ablest works on intellectual philosophy, believes in the worth of metaphysical inquiries not only in themselves considered, but in the relation of foundation to those physical studies of which the claims are so arrogantly urged. Their value is implied in the very conception of science, as "an inductive science of nature presupposes a science of induction, and a science of induction presupposes a science of man." The history of the physical sciences also bears witness to the same truth, illustrating, as it does, their near relation to the science of man. The necessity of a science of man—that is of a science of mind—is farther urged from the manifest defects of those recent philosophies which are constructed on other foundations. And the systems of Comte, Stuart Mill, Bain, Herbert Spencer, etc., are examined with reference to the charge. The entire essay is a most satisfactory and conclusive plea for mental science as essential to real culture, and as the basis upon which physical theories in their philosophical reason and relations rest. It is perhaps superfluous to say that Dr. Porter neither rails at his antagonists, nor absorbes their opinions to evil motives. The hardest thing he says touching any of them is the incidental criticism of Professor Huxley's Lay Sermons, that "they seem to have many of the worst characteristics of the most offensive descriptions of sensational preaching." Even this remark, the justness of which will be admitted by most candid readers of the book referred to, is softened by the explanatory statement with which it is introduced. As the taste for metaphysical reading is by no means common, it may be well to say that Dr. Porter's little volume is marked by a degree of vivacity and point not usual in philosophical disquisition. Dodd & Mead. R. S. Davis, No. 175 Liberty street.

It is sufficient merely to announce "A memoir of Stephen Colwell; read before the American Philosophical Society, Friday, November 17th, 1871; by Henry C. Carey." Though brief, a mere paper prepared for reading before the society, of which Mr. Colwell was a distinguished member, it gives a very distinct and vivid portraiture of that admirable philanthropist and laborious investigator of truth. Mr. Colwell and Mr. Carey were life-long friends, bound to each other by earnest sympathies and opinions cherished in common, and the departed is worthily commemorated by the survivor in this short memoir. It would be well if the tract could be extensively circulated and read, that the character therein depicted might become better known as an exemplification of the living union of intelligence, benevolence and beneficence.

Most readers of newspapers are probably aware of the fact, that in the Spring of 1871 a course of lectures was delivered in St. George's Hall, London, on the evidences of Christianity. The course was got up and given under the auspices of the Christian Evidence Society, an association in which Bishops of the English church and other persons of high social position are prominent. As the object of the course of lectures was, not to review or repeat the ordinary arguments by which the Divine origin and authority of the Bible are supported in the common books on the subject known as Evidences of Christianity, but expressly to meet those skeptical objections which are derived from what may be called modern sources, the committee of the Society selected as lecturers those scholars, whether churchmen or dissenters, who were believed to be most competent to fulfill the task required of them. Of the twelve lecturers chosen each was more or less distinguished for his studies in connection with the topic assigned him for treatment. The course, in full, without leaving was delivered are contained in a volume lately published in England and re-issued in this country under the title—"Modern Scepticism, a course of, etc., to which is appended "an explanation of paper" by Bishop Ellicott. "Design in Nature," "Pantheism," "Positivism," "Science and Revelation," "Mythical Theories of Christianity," "Evidential value of St. Paul's Epistles"—these are the titles of some of the lectures. This statement will be sufficient to interest intelligent readers in the book. But we may say in addition, and with confidence, that one can hardly open the volume anywhere without discovering the freshness as well as clearness and vigor with which the subject in hand is discussed. Randolph & Co.; R. S. Davis & Co., 175 Liberty street.

Dr. Van Oosterzee, Professor of Theology in the University of Utrecht, is one of the most celebrated preachers in Holland, and he is besides distinguished as the champion of orthodox opinions in theology as opposed to rationalism, Straussism, etc. His reply to Renan's "Life of Jesus," was admitted to be one of the best books called forth by that disgusting romance. Dr. Van Oosterzee is also noted as a commentator on the New Testament, and as a writer on systematic theology. His "Theology of the New Testament. A Handbook for Bible Students," some time ago translated and published in England, has lately been re-issued in this country. Even those who may dislike the theology which the author finds in the New Testament, will hardly fail to admire the mastery of the subject which he displays. Indeed, there can be no doubt that this book is a model of condensed and yet clear statement, and such a digest of doctrines and texts as will be welcomed not only by theological students but by Sunday school teachers and private readers. Dodd & Mead. S. A. Clarke & Co., 119 Wood street.

Mr. Longfellow's reputation as a poet is so great that it could hardly be greater even on this side of the Atlantic. In Great Britain, while the critics place him below certain living poets of their own, we believe upon satisfactory grounds that his poems, especially the shorter ones, are more universally admired, read and committed to memory than the poems of any English poet. His lately published poem, "The Divine Tragedy," while less talked about than former poems by him, will, we venture to say, be more read than any of them. It will introduce him to tens of thousands who seldom read poetry at all. James R. Osgood & Co.; Clarke & Co., 119 Wood street.

A new book by Gail Hamilton is certain to have many readers, and pretty certain also to deserve many readers. She thinks for herself, and expresses her thoughts with force, quite indifferent apparently to the pain suffered by many foolish and some wise people when they see their favorite shams exploded or assailed. By her exceeding candor the lady has excited so much disgust in certain quarters—indeed, has made so many enemies—that one may sometimes hear it hinted, if not broadly asserted, that to like or even to tolerate her writings is an infallible sign of bad taste. Though as respects some subjects an unsafe guide, though she does sometimes say questionable things in a very questionable way, Gail Hamilton could not well be spared. An intellectual and moral hermaphrodite, the author of "A New Atmosphere" and its complement "Woman's Worth and Worthlessness," has had to perform a "mission" as clearly defined and as important as any other writer of the present time. Neither men nor women admire Gail Hamilton so much or so unconditionally as they might, if either the masculine or the feminine powers and traits apparent in the books named were exhibited without intermixture. A composite creature, the author is regarded somewhat as the hat in the Mosaic fable was regarded by the beasts and the birds. Belonging wholly to neither, it was rejected by both. We employ the situation with entire respect, and can only say *Honi soit qui mal y pense!* We anticipate great good from the wide circulation of her last work—"Woman's Worth and Worthlessness." Let no one be deterred from reading it by the suspicion of dryness suggested by the title. It is neither dull nor dry, we need hardly say to those who happen to be acquainted with the writer's former works. But some even of them may not be prepared for the vivacious and pungent, yet judicious or ill-natured, personalities in which the book abounds. Certain well known popular lecturers, without being named, are weighed and measured with a degree of honesty and discrimination which might, with much advantage, have been earlier applied, and certain newspaper correspondents are much indebted to the book for the freedom with which they are criticized. But the burden of the book is female suffrage, to the elucidation of which subject nearly all the topics, direct and incidental, of the book are made to contribute something. Some readers may be interested in knowing that Gail Hamilton's opinions regarding the so-called reform have undergone a change. "Looking but casually at Woman Suffrage" she "regarded it with indifference;" "from a careful survey she cannot regard it but with apprehensions." Harper & Brothers; Gildenfeney, Fifth avenue.

A WONDERFUL REGION.

Henry Lake in Montana—Origin of Several Great Rivers.

(Correspondance of the Deer Lodge Northwest.)

Henry Lake is over five thousand feet above the level of the sea, or about the same altitude as Deer Lake Lodge Pass. The climate during the summer is salubrious and exhilerating, and in the winter not extraordinarily cold. Snow seldom falls so deep but that Mr. Sawtelle goes to Virginia City without experiencing any great inconvenience. He has land broken on the north side of the lake (of which there is some very rich), and, besides the common vegetables, raises good crops of barley, oats, &c. From this place it is only eighty miles to Taylor bridge, on Snake river; sixty-five miles to Virginia City, and about sixty to the Infernal regions, which is somewhat round-about; but as "distance lends enchantment," more particularly in this case than any other, is it not likely there will be a cut-off for some time to come.

By following around the lake to the west side, a dim trail is found leading over the divide to the head of Red Rock, where are the famous Red Rock lakes. Being out of the usual line of hunters and sportsmen, elk, moose, deer, as well as different kinds of small game, abound in this wild, secluded spot.

But one could dwell in this interesting region for a week—yea, a month, and then not see all that is worth seeing. One becomes almost bewildered when contemplating the "order of things." Go east, west or north, and a walk of a couple of hours will bring you on the main chain of the Rocky Mountains. South and southwest is the only opening left for a mile east or south, and the same great barrier confronts the traveler. The range, in making this short crook, almost doubles up, and resembles a curve in the spine of a mighty serpent, and as if it come a little nearer together, Henry lake would have been squeezed up to the size of a brook.

By climbing to the top of the high peak at the west we looked out upon the most wonderful region known to man. For within scope of the eye are the sources of some of the grandest rivers on the face of the globe—born, as it were, in the same little lake, and drinking all from the same small spring. Here the Yellowstone, Snake and Green rivers, as well as Clark's fork, Wind river, Madison and Gallatin start together, and each seeks a course of its own. Green river strikes boldly south, and keeps its eye on the noonday sun, heeding neither mountain nor plain—now almost lost amid the sands of the desert, then again hid away among unfathomable canons, but at last finds its way to the sea. Then comes the Snake—the river of magnificent falls, cataracts and cascades—down, down it goes, its face the setting sun, passing through fertile valles, by mines of incalculable wealth, cities of thousands and tens of thousands of busy people, and finally rests in the bosom of the grand old Pacific. And now we see the Yellowstone going still an opposite course, striving for the east, at times leaping hundreds of feet over perpendicular precipices; at others cutting, as with the face of a diamond, its way through walls of rock thousands upon thousands of feet in height—after many days of toilsome journeying from primeval solitude on to a land of civilization and greatness, smiling alike upon the home of the savage and the Christian, it at last pays tribute to the ocean of its choice—the Atlantic. Between these are many other streams, some of them rushing, dashing rivers. It is a strange that so many different waters should head here, and all run in different directions. But without a doubt, it is owing to the fact that this is the real end of the world, and that it was formerly (and is yet by rights) the North Pole, and is liable to be again imbedded in ice (some day), all of which I may attempt to prove in a subsequent paper.

At the same time, with all these sights in view, while the frost of the morning is yet in the air, there can be seen beyond the low mountain to the northeast, the steam escaping from the shape spires of purgatory (sometimes called geysers) to mingle with the clouds.

Cuba in Congress.

(Washington Correspondence of the Boston Post.)

There is a growing feeling in Congress in favor of the acquisition of Cuba by the United States, and some of the Democrats, as well as Republicans, who have remained passive on this subject, announce that they will take active interest in bringing Cuban affairs before Congress. Gen. Banks will have a greater and more sincere support in this matter than he had in the last Congress, when he made his great speech in aid of Cuban independence. It seems to be settled that the Cabinet will not take any definite action this week on Cuban affairs, as was expected by some. The majority of the members regard the subject as wholly within the control of Congress, and all that the Executive could be expected to do at this time, assuming that the alleged monstrous order of Valmaseda is to the effect published, would be to send a communication to Congress suggesting some action.

THERE is a good deal of anxiety manifested by parties in the several competing anthracite coal regions as to the next year's trade. Each seems to be preparing to produce the largest possible tonnage, and in this they are seconded by the carrying companies, who find that more profit results from increased tonnage than from high toll charges. The very probable effect will be over production, lower prices of coal to consumers, then low wages at the mines, the whole culminating in general bankruptcy and suspensions. The proper coal regions have already announced the same wages and tolls for the coming year as the last. During the past week there was in this city a business talk between the representatives of the W. B. A., the Anthracite Board of Trade (operators) and the President of the Reading Railroad Company. No definite conclusion was arrived at, nor was it intended or expected, but the comparison of opinions as to what was proper to be done was unusually harmonious, giving indication that the several parties to the trade from the Schuylkill region had low, for the last time in its history, begun to realize the fact that their interest is a common one, and that neither can prosper without prosperity to the others.

DEAN STANLEY said in a recent address that the greatest of all educational difficulties, and also the solution of all educational difficulties, was to be found in the connection with the characters and capacities of those who are set over our teachers. The solution of all difficulties, whether religious or otherwise, was to find teachers who were really capable of grappling with the most serious and important subject which, from any possible point of view, was put before those who undertook to educate the young of England or any other country. The deepest impressions, even of childhood into manhood, were impressions not only of what had been taught, but of the manner in which the instruction had been given.

In the report of the Civil Service Commission the word "male" nowhere occurs; that is to say, the competitive examinations for clerkships are open to women on precisely the same terms as to men. The credit for this bit of right reason and common sense is due, we suppose, to Mr. Curtis. The *World* correspondent at the capital is told by one of the examiners in the Interior Department that so far the women have passed better examinations than the men—a phenomenon which will not surprise any one who has ever taught or studied in a "mixed" school.

Warning Words.

The strength and nervous energy of the human body ought to be increased during the winter, for two reasons: In the first place, diseases of the most deadly character may be generated at this season and secondly, it is of the utmost importance that during the cold winter months the system should be put in a condition to withstand the effects of the spring miasms, and the subsequent depressing heat of summer. It is therefore advisable, in the first instal, to tone, regulate and invigorate the digestive and secretive organs at this period of the year, and of all the stomachics and alteratives at present known, Hostetter's Stomach Bitters is the most powerful, the most harmless and the most agreeable. The temperature of winter would be in itself a glorious tonic, if it did not, unfortunately, bring with it a volume of chilling moisture and unwholesome winds, which have a bad effect on the skin and lungs. These must be guarded against, or there is no security for health. The effect of a course of the Bitters is to give vigor and tone to the entire organization—the superficial muscles and nerves, as well as the internal viscera. A regular habit of body, a healthy and natural flow of bile, an active digestion, a good appetite, pure blood, and a vigorous circulation of that fluid, are among the blessings derivable from a persistent use of Hostetter's Stomach Bitters, which not only more than supplies the place of the best tonics, cathartics and antiseptics prescribed in their separate forms by physicians, but perform the threefold work of invigoration, regulation and purification, at one and the same time.

PURE FAMILY DRUGS,

PURE FAMILY DRUGS.

PURE FAMILY DRUGS AND MEDICINES.

Physicians' Prescriptions carefully compounded by competent persons, and the lowest possible prices charged.

PERFUMERY and TOILET ARTICLES of all kinds.

PURE WINES AND LIQUORS,

Of all descriptions, guaranteed Genuine and of my own importation, for medicinal purposes.

THE PUREST OLIVE OIL,

For Medicinal and Table Use, sold in quantities to suit purchasers, at the Lowest Prices

James T. Brady & Co

Corner Wood and Fourth Avenue,

BANKERS,

BUY AND SELL ALL KINDS OF

Government Securities,

GOLD, SILVER AND COUPONS.

ON MOST FAVORABLE TERMS.

INTEREST ALLOWED ON DEPOSITS.

Money Loaned on Government Bonds at Lowest Market Rates.

Orders Executed for the Purchase and Sale of STOCKS, BONDS and GOLD.

JAS. T. BRADY & CO.

N. Holmes & Sons,

We Offer for Sale a Limited Amount of the New Bonds of the

Allegheny Valley Railroad Co.,

BEARING 7 PER CENT. INTEREST.

Free of All Taxation,

Principal and Interest Guaranteed by the

Pennsylvania Railroad Company.

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES RECEIVED IN EX CHANGE AT MARKET RATES.

N. HOLMES & SONS,

57 MARKET STREET, Pittsburgh.

Commercial Banking Company,

ALLIANCE, OHIO.

The undersigned have formed a Copartnership under the above name to transact

A GENERAL BANKING BUSINESS,

AT ALLIANCE, OHIO, and will give careful and prompt attention to all business entrusted to them.

Special attention will be given to Collections in ALLIANCE, CANTON, MASSILLON, SALEM, LEETONIA, COLUMBIANA, NEW LISBON, and all other points in this part of Ohio.

Remittances made at Lowest Rates of Exchange.

Reference—Tradesmen's National Bank.

DAVID MORGAN, W. D. REES,
C. C. MASTERS, H. D. MCINTOSH.
R. W. TEETERS, Cashier.

IRA B. M'VAY & CO.,

BANKERS.

WE OFFER FOR SALE THE FOLLOWING

DESIRABLE SECURITIES:

CITY OF PITTSBURGH WATER LOAN AND PENN AVENUE BONDS, bearing 7 Per Cent. Interest, at Par and Accrued Interest.

PITTSBURGH AND CONNELLSVILLE SIX PER CENT BONDS, DUE IN 1887. First Mortgage on Turtle Creek Division, at 85 and Accrued Interest.

IRA B. M'VAY & CO,

Corner Fourth Avenue and Smithfield Streets.

FINANCE AND TRADE

THURSDAY, January 4, 1872.

The settlement of January accounts is occasioning heavy checking, and the transfer of large balances through the Clearing House, whose machinery serves very much to lighten the otherwise heavy load. Looking back to a few years ago, when we possessed no such institution, when each bank had to collect checks on its neighbors by messengers, it seems astonishing how they got along without the Clearing House for so long a time. The disbursements of dividends already begun, and those soon to be paid out, will perceptably ease the market, and by the middle of the month we may find funds in more abundant supply.

We even hear of a bill here-to-day with money seeking investment,—a thing not heard of for some weeks. We presume he had not far to go to find a taker. A private letter from Jay Cooke & Co. gives the sales of Northern Pacific Railroad bonds for December at one million dollars, and the sales for the first business day of this month at one hundred and twenty-five thousand dollars, with the probability that the sales for the month will reach a million and a half. The interest coupons and dividends seeking re-investment will doubtless seek, among other good bonds, the 7-30 gold bonds of the Northern Pacific Railroad, as they pay over 8 per cent in currency, and are secured by mortgage on five hundred acres of land for every $1,000 bond.

The following dividends have been announced:

E. and P. Bridge company	$2
St. Clair Street Bridge company	2 ½ cent.
Hand Street Bridge company	3 ½ cent.
A. M. Insurance company	3 ½ cent.
Cash insurance company	8 ½ cent.
National Insurance company	$1.50
First National Bank, quarterly	3 ½ cent.
Farmers National Bank, semi-annually	6 ½ cent.
Allegheny National Bank, semi-annually	6 ½ cent.
National Bank of Commerce, semi-annually	6 ½ cent.
American Bank, semi-annually	6 ½ cent.
Union National Bank, semi-annually	6 ½ cent.
Tradesmen's National Bank, semi-annually	5 ½ cent.
South Side National Bank, semi-annually	5 ½ cent.
Freehold National Bank, semi-annually	5 ½ cent.
Duquesne National Bank, semi-annually	5 ½ cent.
Penn Avenue Trust Co., semi-annually	4 ½ cent.

—Of the market the New York *Evening Post* says:

The high rates which brokers were compelled to pay for money yesterday afternoon influenced an early demand this morning, and a majority of cases ¼ per day in addition to the legal rate was paid in the form of turning stocks, with exceptional transactions at ½. With the leading bankers balances are left at 7 per cent. as before noted. It will be several days before the dividend money comes on the market, so as to be much felt, but that it will come there is no doubt. The currency outflow from the interior has almost entirely ceased, and the important reason why the rates in the money market should not in a short time fall below 7 per cent. is that the prices of speculative stocks are very high and that it requires more than 7 per cent. on the amount of money to carry them. Commercial paper is still dull and will be as long as money can be lent on call at the present exorbitant rates.

The upward speculation in the stock market makes steady headway, notwithstanding the high rates for money. The run on the Third Avenue Savings Bank, which at first seemed to unsettle the market, has now no effect whatever. It is utterly useless to attempt to explain the rise or to give any reason for it, in the usual sense. It is under complete control of a few heavy speculators who have a plan to follow, and who will not be driven out of it in running up prices. There is no investment buying, and very little outside speculative interest in the market. One important feature of the market is that the particular friends of the respective roads and companies whose stocks are used for this rise, have very little interest in the present speculation, the same being conducted by the professional speculators, who now lead the market.

—Messrs. Ira B. McVay & Co. report the following quotations of Government bonds in New York to-day, as furnished them by Jay Cooke & Co., their correspondents:

	Morn.	Noon.	Close.
U. S. Bonds of 1881	114¼	114¼	114¼
U. S. Bonds of 1862	110¾	110	110
U. S. Bonds of 1864	110¾	110	110¼
U. S. Bonds of 1865	112¾	112¾	112¾
U. S. Bonds of 1865 (new)	111¾	111¾	111¾
U. S. Bonds of 1867	112¾	112¾	112¾
U. S. Bonds of 1868	112¾	112¾	112¾
10-40s	109¾	109¾	109¾
New 5s	109¾	109¾	109¾
Gold	109¾	109¾	109¾

—James T. Brady & Co., corner of Fourth avenue and Wood street, quote United States securities in New York to-day as follows:

Gold	109¾@109¾
United States 6s of 1881	114¼
United States 5-20s of 1862	110
United States 5-20s of 1864	110¼
United States 5-20s of 1865	112¾
United States 5-20s of 1865, January and July, 1865	111¾
United States 5-20s, January and July, 1867	112¾
United States 5-20s, January and July, 1868	112¾
Union Pacific Railroad	109¾
Central Pacific Railroad	109¾
Currency Pacific	109¾

—The following table shows the prices of railway stocks, gold, etc., at the various sessions of the New York Stock Exchange during the day:

January 5, 1872.	10:30	11:00	12:30	1:30	2:30	3:00
	A.M.	A.M.	P.M.	P.M.	P.M.	P.M.
Gold	109¾	109¾	109¾	109¾	109¾	109¾
Canton	73	73	74			
Western Union Telegraph	80¾	80¾	80¾	80¾	80¾	80¾
Quicksilver	27	27	27			
Pacific Mail	56½	57	57	56¾	56¾	56¾
Adams Express	51	51	51			
Wells Fargo	51	51	51			
American Express	57	57	57			
United States Express						
New York Central	96¾	96¾	96¾	96¾	96¾	96¾
New York Central scrip						
Erie	19¾	19¾	19¾	19¾	19¾	19¾
Michigan Central	114¾		114¾	114¾	114¾	114¾
Michigan Southern	90	90	90			
Illinois Central						
Cleveland and Pittsburg	94	94	94			
Chicago & Northwestern	69¾	69¾	69¾	69¾	69¾	69¾
Do. preferred				87¾	87¾	87¾
Rock Island	106	107¼	107¼	107¼	107¼	107¼
Do. Paul				79¾	79¾	80
Do. preferred						
Wabash	45¾	45¾	45¾	45¾	45¾	45¾
Fort Wayne						
Ohio and Mississippi	46¾	46¾	46¾	46¾	46¾	46¾
Chicago and Alton						
Do. preferred						
Boston, Hartford & Erie						
Harlem	129	129	129		114¾	
New Jersey Central						
Tennessee State bonds	65¾	65¾	65¾			
Do. new						
North Carolina, July	24	24	24			
South Carolina, April	61	61	61			
Missouri sixes						
Money 7 per cent. gold.						
Gold is for currency.						

The Governor's message gives the total

Bonded debt of	$28,980,071 73
Sinking fund	$2,400,000 00
Cash on hand	1,478,805 59—10,878,809 59
Actual debt of Pennsylvania	$18,109,263 14

—Messrs. Bowen & Fox, brokers and members of the Philadelphia Stock Exchange, furnish the following quotations of the closing prices to-day of the most active stocks:

Pennsylvania Central	98¾
Philadelphia and Erie	25¾
Lehigh Navigation	29¾
Cata wissa preferred	45¾
Oil Creek and Allegheny Railroad	47½
Lehigh Valley Railroad	61
North Pennsylvania Railroad	12¾
Chartiers Valley Railroad	56
Schuylkill Navigation	6
Read ng	

—A monthly table showing the fluctuations in the price of gold in New York in 1871:

1871.	Opening.	Highest.	Lowest.	Closing.
January	110¾	111¾	110¾	111¾
February	111¾	112¾	110¾	110¾
March	111¾	111¾	110¼	111¼
April	111¾	112¾	111¼	111¾
May	111¾	112¾	111¼	112
June	111¾	113¾	111¾	112¾
July	113¾	114¾	112¾	113¾
August	112¾	113¾	111¾	112¾
September	112¾	114¾	112¾	113¾
October	113¾	114¾	112¾	113¾
November	112¾	113¾	111¾	112¾
December	112¾	113¾	111¾	112¾

—A monthly table of the fluctuations of gold for the previous nine years, commencing with January 1862, the date of the suspension of specie payments:

	1862.		1863.		1864.	
DATE.	Lowest.	Highest.	Lowest.	Highest.	Lowest.	Highest.
January	par to 106	124	160¾	151¾	101	
February	102¾	104¾	153	172¾	157¾	161
March	101¾	102¾	130	145¾	140¾	144
April	101¾	102¾	146	159	166¾	187
May	101¾	103¾	145	150	144¾	147
June	101¾	103¾	127¾	145¾	137¾	143
July	101¾	103¾	124	127	143	185
August	101¾	103¾	127¾	145¾	185	253
September	101¾	103¾	130	145¾	209	285
October	129	135¾	143	154¾	209	260
November	141	147	154¾	165¾	209	260
December	144¾	146¾	131¾	141¾	209	260

	1865.		1866.	
DATE.	Lowest.	Highest.	Lowest.	Highest.
January	197¾	214¾	136¾	140¾
February	196¾	216¾	135¾	140¾
March	196¾	216¾	135¾	140¾
April	144	199	128	139¾
May	135¾	147¾	128¾	135¾
June	135¾	147¾	129¾	134¾
July	135¾	147¾	129¾	134¾
August	135¾	147¾	129¾	134¾
September	135¾	147¾	129¾	134¾
October	144	149	144¾	154
November	144¾	149¾	144¾	154¾
December	144¾	146¾	131¾	141¾

	1867.	1868.	1869.	1870.	1867.	1868.	1869.	1870.
	Highest.				Lowest.			
January	137¾	142¾	136¾	123¾	132¾	134¾	131¾	
February	140¾	141¾	135¾	123¾	135¾	134¾	131¾	
March	140¾	141¾	132¾	121¾	135¾	130¾	131¾	
April	140¾	141¾	132¾	121¾	135¾	130¾	131¾	
May	138¾	140¾	115¾	120¾	132¾	134¾	113¾	
June	138¾	140¾	115¾	120¾	132¾	134¾	113¾	
July	140¾	145¾	127¾	128¾	135¾	134¾	113¾	
August	140¾	145¾	127¾	128¾	135¾	134¾	113¾	
September	140¾	145¾	127¾	128¾	135¾	134¾	113¾	
October	140¾	145¾	127¾	128¾	135¾	134¾	113¾	
November	140¾	145¾	127¾	128¾	135¾	134¾	113¾	
December	140¾	145¾	127¾	128¾	135¾	134¾	113¾	

PITTSBURGH OIL TRADE.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH COMMERCIAL, } FRIDAY, January 5, 1872.

REMARKS—The market yesterday exhibited more firmness, holders asking an advance for most deliveries. The general opinion among dealers is that prices have touched the lowest point, and that a revival of the oil trade is near at hand. The following are the rates now demanded:

CRUDE.

Holders are acting as if they were in receipt of good news. Spot is quoted at 10¾@11c; February 10¾@11c. Parker's—$3 80 ₩ bbl.

REFINED.

The market was decidedly firmer. We quote spot 22c; January 22¼c; February 22½; March 23c.

SALES:

1,000 bbls January.....22¼c
(By Western Union Line.)

PHILADELPHIA, January 4.—Market quiet; S. W. 22½c; crude 11¾c; cases 26½c: January to June 25½c.

PETROLEUM CENTER, January 4.—Market very quiet but firm at about $4 70.

ROUSEVILLE, January 5.—Market quiet and dull at $3 90@4 00.

OIL CITY, January 4.—Market dull; lower bid at $4 05@4 10; 47 gravity, at Oil City, held at $4 30.

CLEVELAND, January 4.—Crude inactive at $4 60 to 4 70; refined firm at 21c in car lots.

(By Pacific and Atlantic Line.)

TITUSVILLE, January 4.—Market quiet at $3 90.

NEW YORK, January 4.—Crude in bulk 13½c; and nominal; refined quiet at 23½c; spot 23¾@23½c for 70 per cent.

Crude Oil Received by A. V. R. R.

Shipper.	Consignee.	Barrels.
B S Duncan	Peerless Oil Works	80
H. McKay	Vesta Oil Works	622
John Gatley	Petrolite Oil Works	480
John Gatley	Liberty Oil Works	314
T Hacket	Nonpareil Oil Works	148
Wm Stewart	Sunbeam Oil Works	74

Crude Oil Received by Rail and River.

Bbls.		Bbls.
Peerless Oil Works	80	Vesta Oil Works... 622
Petrolite Oil Works	480	Liberty Oil Works... 314
Nonpareil Oil Works	148	Sunbeam Oil Works... 74
Total		1,718

Shipments of Refined Oil East via A. V. R. R., W. P. R. R. and P. R. R.

ALLEGHENY JUNCTION, January 3, 1872.

National Oil Works, 308 bbls to Warden, F & Co, Philadelphia.

P Weisenberger, 202 bbls to Warden, F & co, Philadelphia.

Standard Oil Co, 591 barrels to Warden, Frew & Co, Philadelphia.

Keystone Refining, 250 bbls to Warden, Frew & co, Philadelphia.

Lockhart, Frew & Co, 681 bbls to Warden, Frew & Co, Philadelphia.

Kirkpatrick & Logan, 300 bbls to Logan Bros & Co, Philadelphia.

John Spear & co, 50 barrels to G W White, Harrisburg.

Total.....2,382

Shipments of Refined Oil East by W. P. R. R.

Kirkpatrick & Logan, 294 bbls to Logan Bros & Co, Philadelphia.

PRODUCE AND GENERAL MARKETS

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH COMMERCIAL, } THURSDAY, January 4, 1872.

REMARKS—We never inform the intelligent reader that the ice has taken its departure southward, and that the rivers above, below, and all around, are open to the free navigation of steamers and packets. Large quantities of coal have been shipped to the lower ports,and more will follow should the water keep up and the necessary tows be procured. The weather continues warm and favorable, rendering business upon the streets agreeable. There is little chane to note in prices. Wheat has not rallied from the late decline, nor, should present free arrivals continue, will it advance to formany figures. Coffee sells very firm at the late advance. Butter is in good supply, and prices, though weak, are not quotably lower. Eggs continue scarce and prices are firm and well up in the figures. Cheese is in fair supply and prices rule firm and unchanged. Apples are in fair demand for prime winter varieties. Potatoes in good demand with the supply fully equal to the wants of consumers over sweets in the market. Flour—all standard brands held in good supply at unchanged prices. Bacon and provisions continue quiet with a fair trade demand reported. Venison has given place to Buffalo meat, which will, perhaps be followed by gaffed beef. The farm statistics are unfavorable to the dressed poultry market, and prices cannot not be fairly quoted. Taken altogether the market is satisfactory. We omit extended quotations.

PITTSBURGH MARKET WEEKLY REVIEW.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH COMMERCIAL, } Thursday Evening, January 4, 1872.

REMARKS—Under the influence of the late opening of navigation trade has revived. The iron and nail manufacturers have altered their cart rates, but as the schedules are not out of the hands of the printer, we are unable to give the revised list, with the exception of iron, which will be found below. As soon as we can procure the corrected schedules we will give it in these columns. Generally the market is uniform. There are some changes in drugs, Petroleum, Coal, Iron and Provisions. See COMMERCIAL for reliable business houses.

PITTSBURGH DRY GOODS MARKET.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH COMMERCIAL, } Thursday, January 4, 1872.

BROWN COTTONS.

Anchor A	12¾c	Idaho	12 c
Eagle	12¾c	Pocahontas	11½c
Conewago	12 c	Magnolia	10½c

PRINTS.

Merrimacks	11¾c	Richmond	11¾c
Spragues	11¾c	Pacific	11¾c
Americans	11¾c	Manning	11¾c
Conestoga	11¾c	Garner	11 c
Allen Pinks	12 c		

GINGHAMS.

Lancaster	15	Glasgow	13¾
Bates	15		

DELAINES.

Hamilton	20c	Manchester	20c
Pacific	20c		

TICKINGS.

Whitaker	22c	Conestoga Medal	22c
Portsmouth	18c	Pennsylvania	18c
Roanoke	25c		

IRON AND NAILS,

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH COMMERCIAL, } Thursday, January 4, 1872.

FLAT BAR.

1¼ to 4 by ¼ to 1 inch.....3 8-10c
4¼ to 6 by ¼ to 1 inch.....4c
1¼ to 6 by ½ to 1½ inch.....4 2-10c
1¼ and 1½ by ½ to ¾ inch.....4 1-10c
1 and 1¼ by ½ to ¾ inch.....4 1-10c
3-8, ¾ and ½ by ½ to 1 inch.....4 2-10c

HORSE SHOE.

All sizes.....5 3-10c

Nail rods.....7 7-10c

HEAVY BANDS.

3¼ to 6 by ¼ and 5-16 inch.....4 4-10c
3¼ to 3¾ by ⅜ and 5-16 inch.....4 5-10c
¾ to 1¼ by ¼ and 5-16 inch.....4 3-10c
¾ to ¾ by ¼ and 5-16 inch.....50

LIGHT BANDS.

3 to 6 by 3-16 to No. 12.....4 8-10
1¼ to 2¾ 3-10 to No. 12.....5 00
1¼ to 2¾ ¼ to No. 12.....5 4-10
¾ to ¾ by 3-10 to No. 12.....6 00

HOOPS.

3¼ to 3 inch.....5 1-10
3¼ to 4¾ "".....5 3-10
3¼ to 4¾ "".....5 2-10
1¼ to 1 11-16 inch.....5 6-10
1¼ to 1¾ "".....5 9-10
"".....6 3-10
"".....6 8-10
"".....7 3-10
"".....8 3-10

ROUNDS AND SQUARES.

1 to 1¼ inch	3 8-10c
1¼ to 3 inch	3 6-10c
3 to 3¾ inch	4 2-10c
3¼ to 4 inch	4 8-10c
¾ to ¾ inch	4c
¾ to 5-16 inch	4 2-10c
¾ to ½ inch	4 1-10c
⅜ inch	4 6-10c
5-16 inch	7 4-10c

OVAL IRON.

¼ to 1¼ inch	4 4-10c
¼ to ½ inch	4 6-10c
¼ to 1 inch	4 5-10c
⅜ inch	5 4-10c

HALF OVAL AND HALF ROUND.

¾ to 1¼ inch	4 7-10
¾ to ¾ inch	5 2-10
¾ inch	5 9-10
⅜ inch	6 5-10

Fluted and star lightning rod.....5 8-10
Wagon box iron and band.....4 1-10

Sheet Iron, 10 to 14	Rolled.	Charcl.	Juniata.
" 15 to 20	5 1-10		
" 21 to 24	5 2-10		
" 25 to 26	5 5-10		
" 27	5 6-10		

All sheets over 28 in. wide, ¼c ₩ lb extra.

TANK IRON.

¾-16, ¾ and ⅝ inches thick.....5 2-10
Boiler Plate.....7
Heads not flanging.....6 2-10
Heads flanging.....8
Flow Slabs.....6
Flow Wings.....6 5-10

RAILROAD IRON—COUNTERSUNK AND PUNCHED.

1¼ by ¾, 7-16 and ½ inch.....4 3-10
1¼ by ¾ and 5-16 inch.....4 3-10
1¼ by ¾ and 1 by ¼ inch.....4 5-10
1½ by ¾ inch.....5 9-10
Wagon Box Iron, all sizes.....

TAKE NOTICE FOR CUTTING TO LENGTH.

Flat bars and rounds and squares.....1-10c
Flat bars for tire.....3-10c
Heavy bands.....4-10c
Light bands and wagon box iron.....4-10c
Hoops.....5-10c

TERMS.

Note or acceptance at sixty days, with current rate of exchange on New York, or a discount of 2 ₩ cent. for cash, if remitted within fifteen days from date of invoice. Payments to be made in New York Exchange, United States Treasury notes, or Chambers' gold or bills. No discount on bills of less than $50.

PITTSBURGH LIVE STOCK MARKET.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH COMMERCIAL, } Wednesday Evening, January 3, 1872.

Below the reader will find our review of the live stock market for the week ending January 3d; also, sales and purchases as made by the principal dealers:

Cattle.

In closing last week's report we remarked that the market was better than dealers thought it would be. During holidays there is generally an absence of dealers noticeable in the market, but this year, contrary to former years, the number of buyers was large, and the number of cattle on sale small. Under the circumstances, with a demand for cattle largely exceeding the supply, the market at the close of our last report ruled active at increased figures.

On Thursday it opened up with a light supply on sale, and prices fully ¼c higher than at the same time the week before, with every prospect of selling at the advance till the end of the week. On Friday the receipts were again light, and the market quotably higher than at the first of the week. The exceeding light supply on sale caused an activity in the trade unlooked for, and cattle sold without any difficulty at about seller's own prices. Most of the dealers left for home on Friday evening, a good many of them going home with unfilled orders, the market closing firm with a good prospect for the coming week. This week the market opened up with a rather light supply on sale till Tuesday. The number of buyers in attendance fair and the trade during Tuesday was moderately active, most of the sales being made to country buyers at prices fully as high as ruled last week. To-day the market opened up with an increased supply on sale, and the feeling among New York and Philadelphia buyers not quite so strong. Advices from New York are not so favorable and buyers for that market refuse to purchase at last week's prices, while Philadelphia men claim that the stock purchased by them last week was bought too high and lost money, and that if sales are made to them it must be at prices that their market will bear. With this state of feeling among buyers sales have not been found it pretty difficult to make sales, and in consequence the trade rules slow and dull, with a difference of from ¼c to ½c between buyers and sellers. What cattle changed hands were generally reported to be at prices ½c lower than yesterday, to which time last week's rates were fully sustained. The prospect is that while the receipts will not be more than can be taken by buyers, yet sellers will have to concede a little, and most of the drovers think that the market will move at about ¼c lower than last week, unless the arrivals prove heavy during the latter part of the week, in which case a further concession would of course occur.

Stockers.

The supply of this grade of cattle offering continues light, very few finding their way to this market. Trade in this class of stock rules very dull, although there is a fair inquiry among our farmers for stockers, but better prices can be obtained for them in the west than here, and until the demand there ceases, or our markets pay better prices, but few will be offered on the market.

Bulls.

The supply of this class on sale is light, though good prices are being paid for them. Two months ago bulls were a dull sale at any prices, now sales are made readily at prices from $3 to $3 75 ₩ 100 lbs.

Fresh Cows.

But few fresh cows are offering, and although but little inquiry is made for them for shipment, yet a good many changed hands at Allegheny every week. Sales may be quoted from $40 to $60, according to quality as milkers, &c.

Prices.

Following are the prices at which the different grades of cattle are selling. Extra, 1,100 lbs Steer, $7,00; Extra, 1,200 to 1,300 lbs Steer Stock, $6,50 to Prime, 1,000 to 1,200, $5,50@$575; Common to Medium, 1,000 to 1,100, $4,50@$5,25; Bull, Stags and Cows, 800 to 1,500, $3,00@$4,25; Stock Steers, 800 to 1,000, $3,50@$4,25.

Hogs.

At the time of closing our last report we stated the market to be pretty steady, with a light supply offering and but little demand, as is most generally the case during holidays. We also remarked that our judgment from the small sales for the week past, and low prices which had ruled, that in all probability an advance in prices would occur as soon as dealers got down to work again. Such has turned out to be the case. The market this week opened up with a light supply on sale and a fair demand for shipment. Under this influence prices advanced a little, sales being made on Monday of quite a large number of hogs. On Tuesday the market again opened up with light supply offering, and a fair demand ruling particularly for the best grades at which time prices ruled ½c higher than ruled last week. To-day trade opened up lively with very few prime hogs on sale, and prices for this grade ½c higher than over yesterday's quotations, selling as high as 5¾c an advance of ½c over last week's prices. By many drovers the advance is considered but temporary; they say that the advance will cause a heavy supply and that prices will follow. Following are the range of prices at which sales have been made: Extra, Philadelphia, $5 25; good to prime Philadelphia, $25 to $50 lbs, $4 90@4 90; good to prime, New York, 180 to 220 lbs, $4 50@4 65; rough to common, $4 30@4 40.

Sheep.

At the time of closing our last report the sheep market was active; a light supply offering on the market. Prices were good, 110 lb sheep quoting as high $6 50 per hundred lbs. This week, up till Tuesday, the supply was not regarded as heavy, and with a fair demand sales were made readily at prices about last week's prices. To-day with a larger supply offering, the feeling is not so good and dealers report the market ½c off since yesterday, sales being made slowly. Following are the ranges of current rates for the different kinds and grades as bought and sold ester:

Extra, 100 to 110 lbs, $6 00@6 25; good to prime, 85 to 90 lbs, $5 75@6 00; decent, 80 lbs, $5 50@5 75; fair, $4 50@5 00; mean to common, 70 to 75 lbs, $4 25@4 50; foot rot and scalawags, by the head, $1 50@2 25.

HOLMES, LAFFERTY & CO. SOLD

No.	Weight.	Price.	No.	Weight.	Price.
17 bulls	21,290	3 70	19	22,230	3 80
33	43,130	6 20	67	5 15	22,460	6 50

HAZLEWOOD & BLACKSTOCK SOLD

29	27,760	4 75	60	23,200	$10
28	25,760	4 75	60	23,200	$10
26	20,030	5 87	18	23,200	5 62
29	26,330	5 87	18		

SMITH, WATSON & BRIGGS SOLD

17	20,250	5 70	14	19,420	5 over 6 00
19	1,240	5 00	15	19,290	6 00
13	14,590	5 25	2 bulls	2,060	3 00
19	18,750	4 87½	9	8,450	4 50
2 bulls	2,140	45 00	18	21,270	5 25
20	17,060	5 75	19	22,300	6 00

ORR & WILLIAMS SOLD

17	19,050	5 75			

HEDGES, HUFF & CO. SOLD.

19	20,350	5 70	19	17,560	4 80
16	17,200	5 70	19	18,140	6 00
4	4,080	6 12	3	3,330	6 00
4	4,080	6 12	3	3,330	6 00
3	2,780	5 75	21	18,530	4 40
3	2,780	5 75	21	18,530	4 40
4	3,940	5 75	18	16,740	4 40
1	970	3 00	20	19,940	4 62
1	970	3 00	20		

SADLER, HAVENS & CO. SOLD.

3	2,910	6 00	29	26,730	7 00
11	15,950	over 6 00	14	11,340	6 00
29	30,250	4 80	17	22,620	5 62
30	31,200	5 25	17	17,450	5 62
1	1,780	4 00			

Hogs

ORR & WILLIAMS SOLD

No.	Weight.	Price.	No.	Weight.	Price.
51	14,790	$4 50	19	5,680	$4 45
47	13,630	4 50	19	5,700	4 45
47	14,270	4 90	12	3,700	4 45

HEDGES, HUFF & CO. SOLD

99	23,750	4 60	99	20,430	4 60
100	23,000	4 60	98	13,940	4 60
109	18,540	4 80			

SMITH, WATSON & BRIGGS SOLD

73	22,700	$4 60	102	22,100	$4 65
74	1,200	4 75	91	20,750	4 70
74	1,200	4 75	91	20,750	4 70
14	3,980	4 75			

HAZLEWOOD & BLACKSTOCK SOLD

53	9,600	$4 75	7	2,500	$4 25

SADLER, HAVENS & CO. SOLD

113	24,480	$4 50	12	700	$4 50
103	23,270	4 70	73	3,430	4 50
84	23,200	5 00	1	200	4 00
84	1,100	4 50			

HOLMES, LAFFERTY, GLASS & CO. SOLD

146	40,700	$4 60	81	20,280	$4 65
128	26,200	4 60	81	21,700	4 80
128	26,200	4 60	81	21,700	4 80
128	13,760	4 85	57	13,670	4 80
128	13,760	4 85	57		
103	5,200	4 50	256	51,090	4 65
103	5,200	4 60	256	51,090	4 65
103	14,100	4 70	115	23,190	4 90
103	14,100	4 85	115	23,190	4 90
24	24,240	4 85	70	24,570	4 70
24	2,400	4 60	10	3,200	4 75
24	2,400	4 60	10	3,200	4 75
15	600	4 60	95	24,870	4 70
15	600	4 80	95	24,870	4 70
43	14,300	4 60	17	3,240	4 45
43	14,300	4 60	17	24,990	4 45
49	14,700	4 60	17	3,240	4 45

JOHN F. REYENTHALER BOUGHT

19	11,700	$4 50	19	11,780	4 70
20	27,760	4 75	60	17,420	4 70
11	13,000	4 75	60	25,570	4 80
103	28,950	4 75	60	17,420	4 70
103	16,240	4 75	81	14,490	4 75
103	43,430	4 75	82	26,990	4 90
103	40,760	4 90	82	27,000	4 65
86	23,900	4 85	81	24,980	4 90
24	24,240	4 85	82	25,710	5 10
24	16,660	5 25			

H. G. IMHOFF & CO. BOUGHT

25	8,710	$4 30	31	10,570	4 60
96	22,960	4 70	78	24,520	4 60
96	13,000	4 70	81	15,730	4 60
3	2,200	4 70	9	3,200	4 60
81	11,500	4 45	21	5,810	4 60
83	17,460	4 45	21	6,830	4 60
83

THE VERY LATEST.

EUROPE.

BY THE ATLANTIC CABLE.

Miscellaneous Dispatches.

LONDON, January 4, midnight.—A dispatch from Sandringham reports the continued improvement of the condition of the Prince of Wales.

PARIS, January 4.—It is announced that the Duke D'Aumale intends making at an early day a political tour through the central and western departments of France.

WASHINGTON.

WASHINGTON, January 4, 1872.

EXTENSION OF THE MAIL SERVICE.

A statement made up by the Postoffice Department shows that postal service was placed on three thousand one hundred and eighty-five miles of new railroads during the six months from July 1st, 1871, to January 1st, 1872. The total number of miles of new railroad service ordered during the fiscal year ended June 30th, 1871, was six thousand one hundred and seven.

GENERAL SICKLES

called at the Department of State to-day, and was engaged with Secretary Fish for several hours on the subject of Spanish and Cuban affairs. He will leave Washington to-morrow, and spend Saturday with President Grant in Philadelphia, and return to Washington early next week. Towards the last of the month he will take passage for Madrid. From sources altogether reliable, it is ascertained that the new Minister has not, as has been stated, changed his policy on the Cuban question, but will continue according to the principles heretofore declared, namely: That while he will observe strict neutrality in regard to the difficulties now existing in the island of Cuba, it cannot consent that our merchant vessels shall be molested in their lawful pursuits, or overhauled and examined unless they are found committing some violation of Spanish authority.

In accordance with this policy our government has protested against the act of the Spanish naval officer in boarding and searching the Florida on the high seas, and has required the Spanish government, first, to apologize; second, to disavow the act of the officer; third, to punish him; and fourth, to pay damages. That the Spanish Government will meet these requirements is not doubted. With regard to the Hornet there will be no difficulty, as the Congress has been dispatched to Fort-au-Prince to convey her to an American port, if, as the Spanish Minister alleges, she has committed a breach of our neutrality laws, and not those of Spain. While it is true that Sagasta, who is at the head of the Spanish Ministry, is known to be hostile to the United States, it is also true that he has no power to do harm, as his party in the Cortes is in the minority, and would therefore outvote him or any policy unfriendly to this country. It is a matter of official record that about seven months ago Gen. Sickles, in a conversation with a distinguished Spanish general, whose official employment afforded him ample means of accurate information, was informed that more than forty million dollars had been expended for military purposes during the year then passed in Cuba. He did not state whether or not this large sum included any portion of the amounts disbursed for the fleet of gunboats maintained in those waters, especially with reference to the insurrection. It was further stated that the aggregate force of the army of occupation was more than half of whom were regular troops, and that losses of the army of Cuba from various causes in the service exceeded eighteen thousand men. It was this Spanish General's impression that the insurgent force did not number more than six thousand of all arms. General Sickles then heard from trustworthy sources likely to be well informed, that the insurgents lost none of importance; that their troops were better disciplined than ever, and that several recent actions they gained considerable advantage over the Spanish troops, many of whom were represented as deserting to the insurgents.

NEW YORK.

NEW YORK, January 4, 1872.

THE CUSTOM HOUSE INVESTIGATION.

The Senate investigating committee continued the examination of witnesses to-day. John T. Lindsey testified to having had a number of engagements for electioneering purposes; they were always two per cent. of the annual salaries, and extended to every officer; knows that Collector Grinnell paid seven thousand dollars out of his own pocket to save the poorer subordinates. Part of the control of the general order business was given by Grinnell to Lee. When Grant became President, Lee came here from Pennsylvania, and told Grinnell he was to be appointed Collector, and asked for the general order business; a letter came from the President and Secretary of State, recommending Lee for anything good, and on witness's advice Grinnell gave Lee the general order business; Lee was not a citizen of this Commonwealth; ex-Mayor Wood, of Brooklyn, and Mr. Squires got other positions, and Lee1 arranged to do Bixby's portion of the general order business for a certain sum, and the direction of Grinnell a portion of the business was directed to Bixby; Lee was guaranteed about $10,000 annually for controlling the business in favor of Bixby; Lee was appointed by the President at Washington; Bixby is a merchant; Grinnell was known to be opposed to political assessments of custom house employees; Lee was notified of his removal by Leet if he couldn't get what he wanted; there is no regular organization for general order goods; understood from Bixby his profits were one hundred thousand dollars a year.

Whitlaw Reid, managing editor of the New York *Tribune*, testified: He had no personal knowledge of absence of Hoge, but knows many persons whose names were given him having testified to statements made in leading articles in the *Tribune*, and would be happy to give the names.

The following are among the witnesses summoned by the Committee: H. L. Chittenden, S. R. Chittenden, Francis Pyson, William S. Brett, Mr. Hicken, Henry Barbey, George C. Collins, William Redmond and David Ogden.

LAWYERS' MEMORIAL.

At a meeting of the Bar Association to-night, a memorial to the Legislature was adopted, representing that the integrity of several high judicial officers in this city has fallen under distrust; that charges directly impeaching judicial integrity have been repeatedly made in the most explicit manner in journals; and that the honor and fair fame of the city and State become seriously involved in doubt, capitalists become alarmed and important commercial and financial interests diverted from the city; that the public apprehension thus aroused was among the exciting causes leading to the popular uprising in November; that it is due to the many upright members of the bench and those whose character and usefulness have been impaired that rigid inquiry be made by the Legislature and proper remedies applied. No names are mentioned.

POLITICAL.

Hon. John Sherman Nominated for U. S. Senator.

COLUMBUS, O., January 4.—The Republicans held a caucus to-night to nominate a candidate for United States Senator. Soon after the meeting a resolution was adopted making the caucus secret. When the nominations were in order, Jno. Sherman, Aaron F. Perry and Jessup W. Scott were nominated. The roll was called and resulted, Sherman 61, Scott 4, Perry 5, Wm. Dennison, Garfield, Schenck and R. B. Hays 1. The names of Hays, Schenck and Dennison were withdrawn. Before the result of the vote was announced, all who had voted for candidates other than Sherman changed their votes to that gentleman, so that the vote when announced stood, Sherman 71, Scott 2, Schenck 1, Perry 1. The nomination was then made unanimous.

RAILWAY MATTERS.

Reorganization of the North Missouri.

ST. LOUIS, January 4.—The necessary papers for the reorganization of the North Missouri Railroad Company, under the general railroad law of the State, have been forwarded to Jefferson City for filing in the office of the Secretary of State. The following constitute the Board of Directors: T. Blackstone, President of the Alton and Chicago Road; John J. Mitchell, Director of the Alton and Chicago road; Thos. A. Scott, Vice President of the Pennsylvania Central; D. M. McCullough, Superintendent Pan Handle, Pittsburgh, Fort Wayne and Chicago; Adolphus Mier, Vice President Kansas Pacific; Solon Humphreys, St. Louis; Jackson, New York; James H. Britton, James B. Eads and Wm. M. McPherson, St. Louis. Mr. Blackstone will probably be chosen President.

STATE LEGISLATURES.

Ohio.

COLUMBUS, January 4.—In the Senate this afternoon the Republicans presented a resolution for the appointment of a select committee to prepare a bill to redistrict the State for representatives in Congress. It was laid on the table by a party vote, the Democrats. Bills were introduced in both the Houses and Senate, making appropriations for holding the Constitutional Convention. The two Houses met in Joint convention and canvassed the votes cast for State officers at the October election; result the same as heretofore published.

NEWS SUMMARY.

BY TELEGRAPH

A locomotive attached to a freight train on the Nashville and Louisville Railroad exploded yesterday morning near the Kentucky line. Charles Jameson, engineer, was killed, and John Steel, fireman, and John Preston, brakeman, mortally wounded. A complete wreck was made of the train.

The Mexican Revolutionary Chief Vall Dez, who pronounced on 19th of December against the Government at San Carpus, has been captured and hung by the forces of General Canales, Governor of the State of Tamaulipas, with several other insurgents. The city of Piedras Negras was occupied by Juarez's troops, with a loss of twenty-five killed and many of both parties wounded. The Revolutionists so far have not been able to make any progress in the State of Tamaulipas except to hoist Mier.

The *Evening Star*, a new two cent daily, has made its appearance in Cincinnati.

The coal dealers at Cincinnati have generally agreed to charge fifteen cents from barge for all coal arriving on the present rise.

The steamer Hibernia, from England, is overdue, and sixteen days out.

ADDITIONAL RIVER DISPATCHES.

Cincinnati.

CINCINNATI, January 4.—River nineteen feet with tendency to rise. Departed—Ben Franklin, for barges, Steubenville; Allegheny Belle and barges, Wheeling; Tom Reese and barges, Tennessee river; Armadillo, Arkansas river; Independence, Pittsburgh; Granite State, Pittsburgh; Thompson Dean, Cumberland river; Alvenda, Tennessee river. The Sam J. Hale is to take the Thompson Dean's way engagements over the Falls. Weather cloudy and threatening rain; moderate.

Cairo.

CAIRO, January 4.—Arrived—Colorado, St. Louis, 1 P. M.; Kate Putnam, New Orleans, 5 P. M. Departed—Grand Tower, for St. Louis, 1 P. M.; Atlantic, for St. Louis, 5 P. M. River has risen twenty inches. Clear; mercury 36.

St. Louis.

ST. LOUIS, January 4.—Arrived—Mohawk and barges, and City of Cairo, New Orleans; City of Chester, Memphis. Departed—City Cairo; St. Luke, Memphis. The river fell nine inches during the twenty-four hours ending 9 A. M., since when it has risen three inches. Weather clear and pleasant.

Buffalo Cattle Market.

BUFFALO, January 4.—Cattle—Receipts 57 cars, making a supply of 324 cars against 162 last week. The market rules dull and drooping, and prices are lower for good, and 37½c for common, closing dull and heavy. Sales of 20 Kentucky steers at 7½@8c; 20 Illinois, 7½c to 8c; 13 at 8c; 24 at 8½c; 26 at 8¾c; 20 Illinois steers, 1,227 to 1,416 lbs, at 9c; 20 head do 1,460 lbs, at 9¼c; 20 do 1,320 lbs, at 9¼c; 40 do 1,500 lbs, at 9½c; 20 do 1,500 lbs, at 9¾c; 40 do 1,500 lbs, at 9¾c; 40 do 1,500 lbs, at 9¾c; 40